The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 6987. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1874. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ENGLAND.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON BISMARCK'S ANTI-PAPAL CRUSADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1874.

The Prussian newspapers, or many of them, are annoyed at a rumor which has reached them from their correspondents in London to the effect that Mr. Gladstone will have nothing to do with the no-Popery meeting, to be held at St. James' Hall next Tuesday. Apart from the fact that Mr. Gladstone is by no means an ultra Protestant, he has, I fancy, too much sense and (though not precisely a humorist) too much perception of the ridiculous to join in complimenting the Prussian Administration on the respect it has shown for "civil and religious liberty" by exiling members of religious orders without trial, and even without formal accusation. But, above all, he is Prime Minister of England, and is bound to think of her Majesty's Catholic as well as of her Protestant subjects. Nothing on this particular point has appeared in any of our papers; but I take it for granted that Mr. Gladstone will not make his appearance at St. James' Hall. The great majority of European statesmen profess what Tammenais, in his celebrated treatise, called "indifference in matters of religion." Mr. Gladstone, however, is neither a free-thinker, nor on the other hand, is he a bigot. He is a profoundly religious man, with a respect for the religious opinions of others—which alone ought to keep him away from Tuesday's no-Popery demonstration; and with no sympathy for declared irreligiousness on the part of any one—for which reason he withdrew his name from the committee for raising a testimonial to the late Mr. John Stuart Mill as soon as he had read Mr. Mills' autobiography. Now, the most fervent among the German supporters of Prince Bismarck in his persecution of the Catholics are the two great sects of atheists—atheists according to the pessimist Schopenhauer, and atheists according to the all but optimist, Dr. Strauss; and the rage of the gentlemen against Mr. Gladstone will be anything but divine when they learn that he has not only declined to be present at the anti-Catholic meeting, but refuses, moreover, to join in honoring the memory of a professed disbeliever in the existence of God.

You will doubtless be made acquainted through the telegraph with all the particulars in regard to the meeting long before this letter reaches you. But its effects will not blow over for some time to come; and as the persecution of the Catholics in Prussia is only just beginning, it may be interesting to observe in connection with the general question that the organ of the Protestant and High Conservative Party, to which Prince Bismarck formerly belonged—I mean the *Kreuz Zeitung*—gives him no support in his crusade against the Catholics. "Dr. Cumming, of Scotland," as the Pope called the well-known minister of the Scotch Church in London when he declined to receive him at the great Catholic Council, when the doctor proposed to demonstrate the errors of the Church of Rome; "Dr. Cumming, of Scotland," with many other Protestant doctors of equal learning, believes that Prince Bismarck is consciously engaged in a war with the Scarlet Lady; that the doctrine of infallibility has vexed his soul, and that he is sorely troubled about "the errors of the Church of Rome" generally. Though it is known to every one except the most bigoted of our Protestant divines and to the editors of our Protestant religious newspapers, without exception, that in his own country Prince Bismarck's great supporters on the question of State versus Church are scientists, who, while they are pleased to see civil marriage rendered compulsory for Catholics, are not sorry that it should be made compulsory for Protestants also. Devout Protestants, in a word, are pained by Prince Bismarck's anti-church policy if they happen to be Prussians, delighted with it if they chance to be Englishmen. Those Liberals, on the other hand, who in ordinary times are careless about religious questions, and who, partly from indifference, partly from a sense of justice, are in favor of extending the widest possible toleration to every form of religious belief, are all on Bismarck's side in Prussia, and nearly all against him in England. Prince Bismarck is such a great man, and has shown such remarkable foresight in everything he has undertaken, that one cannot but hesitate before accusing him of having engaged rashly and unnecessarily in his struggle with the Catholic Church. But English Liberal journals are all hesitating as to whether they shall applaud his action in the matter, and the Conservative *Standard* is the only London newspaper which has hitherto published any article strongly in his favor—arguing, in rather a forced manner, that we might be forced to do in Ireland precisely what Prince Bismarck's Administration is doing in Prussia.

As a matter of fact, England has done worse things in Ireland than Prince Bismarck is doing in Prussia, but not since the early part of the century; and at the present moment the measures taken against the religious orders in Prussia could not be adopted—could not even be proposed—in the British Parliament, with regard either to England or Ireland. Indeed, as I pointed out in a previous letter, the English Government, after passing the Ecclesiastical Titles bill introduced by Lord Russell, never ventured to enforce its provisions; and Lord Russell, with all his Anti-Popery zeal, will doubtless not propose, at this late hour, that process be commenced against Dr. Manning for illegally styling himself "Archbishop of Westminster." In England, where tax-gatherers have long been afraid to distrain for Church rates, actions against persons who have put themselves in the wrong by reason of their religious convictions are very unpopular. Poor Mr. Purchas, of Brighton, though he succumbed at last, put the authorities to great annoyance and expense by pleading his own little "*non possumus*" against repeated injunctions not to preach doctrines at variance with the thirty-nine articles, not to wear fantastic vestments, not to mix water with the sacramental wine, and so on. Mr. Purchas did not recognize the competence of the tribunal before which he was summoned, and when at last he consented, in reply to numerous invitations, to make some sort of reply, he at the same time refused to plead. The Ecclesiastical Court condemned him to the payment of costs, which were enormous; but when, finally, execution was issued against the defendant's goods, it turned out that our English Ledochowski had settled the whole of his property on his wife! It was not dignified; it was not the sort of thing the Archbishop of Posen would do—if a Catholic Archbishop could have a wife; but it was prudent, and in our Church not only the spiritual dignity of the clergyman, but also the social dignity and the material comfort of the clergyman's wife must be considered. For which reason neither England's Church nor the Greek Church could ever stand such a persecution as the priests and prelates of the Roman Catholic Church have faced, during our own time, in [illegible] held out to the Polish priests of the Greek Uniate Church (*i. e.*, branch of the Greek Church in union with Rome) the prospect of exile to Siberia unless they joined the "orthodox Church of Russia," the Uniate priests, not to abandon their families to destitution, joined the orthodox Church of Russia. The celibate priests of the Roman Catholic Church, however, laughed—so to say—at the menaces of the Russian Government. Many of them were exiled, and started on their journey to Siberia, as on a mission. The others were ready to go—so ready that to have threatened any longer to send them would have been ridiculous. The Catholic Church is doubtless a very formidable power, as indeed its whole history proves. But it is not more formidable now than it was before the formation of the German Empire; and, even if it were, Prince Bismarck is quite strong enough to fight his own battles without support from England, where Catholics and Protestants live together without any sort of dispute, religious or political. Agitations in England are usually got up by what are called the "lower classes;" but the religious disturbances now in course of organization owe their origin to peers of the realm.

If any serious bad feeling should be excited in England by the meeting or meetings of Tuesday next it will not be between "Liberals" and "Ultramontanes," as some suppose, but simply between Protestants and Catholics. The objects of the meeting are not favored by the Liberals as a body, but only by those among them who are Protestants first and Liberals afterward; while as regards "Ultramontanism," no difference is known in England between "Ultramontane" Catholics and Catholics of any other kind. S. E.

ALBANY.

AN ATTEMPT TO HOLD A SATURDAY'S SESSION

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1874.—In accordance with a resolution passed yesterday an attempt was made this morning to hold a session of the Senate. The effort, however, resulted very much to the dissatisfaction of the very few gentlemen who really desire Saturday sessions. At 11 o'clock, the hour of meeting, only ten Senators were in their seats, and they were apparently in no frame of mind for the transaction of business. After the reading of the journal two other gentlemen put in an appearance, making the whole number in attendance only twelve, or just five short of a quorum. Notwithstanding this, one of the Senators moved that the Senate proceed with business. This not being objected to, Senator Lord rose and said that he had never had much faith in the honesty of the majority when they expressed a desire for Saturday sessions, and the result proved that he had not been mistaken. He did not desire, however, that all the cheap notoriety should rest with the advocates of a short session, who voted to work on Saturday and then went home on Friday, and he would, therefore, move that the Senate adjourn on the 20th of March *sine die*. This proposition was greeted with laughter, and passed in a spirit of derision, only one vote being cast in the negative. Upon the motion to go into general orders, Senator Ganson called for the yeas and nays, and then raised the point of order that there was no quorum present. The Chair decided the point well taken, and no further business was transacted. The effort to hold a Saturday session was a lamentable failure, and it is generally believed that no further attempt in the same direction will be made at present.

CLASSIFICATION OF RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

During the mock session, the following bill was introduced by Senator Ganson:

The Board of Directors of any railroad corporation organized and existing under any law of this State may so classify the members of such board by lot or otherwise, that as nearly as may be one-fifth of their number shall go out of office at each annual election, and at the next succeeding annual election in each of the said companies, the Directors of which have been so classified, Directors shall be voted for only to fill the place of those whose terms of office shall then expire under the classification aforesaid.

THE BLACK LIST.

The original motion made on Friday to adjourn over until Monday evening, was lost by a vote of 20 to 10. Of the number who voted against adjournment and therefore pledged themselves to be present at to-day's session there were absent Senators Coe, Connolly, Dickinson, Dow, Gross, Kellogg, McGowan, Middleton, Wagner, and Woodin.

THE BRITTON CASE.

During a conversation had with Gov. Dix this morning, the Governor stated that he would not decide the Britton case this week, as had been expected. The general impression is that he will announce the result of his investigation on Monday or Tuesday. There are two very decided opinions given as to what the result will be. Prominent Brooklyn politicians pretend to be assured of the fact that Britton will be acquitted. Others, who should also be well informed, state emphatically that he will be removed. The former opinion is most generally accepted.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

THE NEWPORT COLLIDES WITH A PROPELLER IN THE STORM—PART OF HER BOW CARRIED AWAY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 7.—The steamer Newport, of the Fall River Line, which left New-York yesterday afternoon, when off Watch Hill, about 12 o'clock last night, in a thick snow-storm, collided with the propeller Doris, of the Providence Line, which struck the Newport on the port bow, swinging her around six feet, or about four points. Both boats were soon stopped, and, after an examination, the Doris, finding that the Newport could proceed alone, went on her way, the Captain of the Doris saying that she was but slightly damaged. The Newport laid off Watch Hill for four hours after the collision, fixing a sail over the broken bow to prevent the water from coming in. The Newport then proceeded slowly to this port, arriving about 7 o'clock. She will lay up for repairs, and the Empire State will take her place in the line.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 7.—The coming election absorbs attention here. Large mass-meetings of Stokley and McClure men are held every night. At a Stokley meeting to-night, a letter was read from Henry C. Lea, a Reformer, to whom an invitation had been extended to serve as one of the officers of the meeting. Mr. Lea says that "the interests of the canvass centres in the Mayoralty, and had a Reform candidate been kept in the field for that office, he would have commanded my warmest support. The contest has been narrowed to a choice between Mr. Stokley and Mr. McClure, and as a Reformer I cannot hesitate in expressing my preference for the former gentleman, for whose nomination we are no wise responsible, rather than that of the latter, who has endeavored to climb into power over our shoulders."

A REVENUE DEFAULTER.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7.—John C. Henry, Chief Clerk in the United States Revenue Office at Lynchburg, Va., has absconded with a large amount of money. Twenty thousand dollars was found secreted in a drawer, which he failed to take with him. It is estimated that he carried off about $100,000. He had the implicit confidence of the Collector, and did all his banking business.

REWARDS OFFERED FOR THE CAPTURE OF OUTLAWS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The *Republican's* Jefferson City correspondent says that Gov. Woodson has offered rewards of $2,000 apiece for the capture of the outlaws who robbed the Iron Mountain Railroad train at Gadshill a few days ago, but no official [illegible]

CHANG AND ENG.

PREPARATION FOR THE AUTOPSY ON MONDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The arrival of the bodies, so strangely united in life and death, of Chang and Eng, has given a fresh impetus to the excitement caused by the proposed autopsy which is to take place on Monday, and which will at once set at rest that very debatable question in the minds of the eminent surgeons of the last quarter of a century—the question as to the physical and metaphysical relationship of the world-wide celebrated Siamese twins. One week ago last Thursday Dr. Pancoast, Dr. Allen, and Dr. Andrews, gentlemen of high reputation in their profession in this city, left Philadelphia in company with the brothers Hollingsworth, the local physicians of Salem, en route for Mount Airy, the home of the Chang and Eng families. They reached Salem, N. C., a distance of forty-two miles from Mount Airy, without difficulty, but the drive from Salem to Mount Airy, over mountainous and purely primitive country roads, occupied them forty-eight hours, more than one hour for each mile of the journey. On their arrival the arrangements with the family for the transfer of the bodies to Philadelphia were at once completed. The story of the physicians of Philadelphia having agreed to pay $10,000 for the privilege of making a post-mortem examination is, I am assured by Dr. Pancoast, utterly devoid of foundation. He and his two colleagues have not only not paid anything, but they are not to pay anything to the family. This they have done: They, as delegates of their professional brethren, have entered into bonds to return the remains of the twins to the family at such place and at such time as the family may call for them. Chang and Eng had both large families. They had twenty-two children, twelve and ten respectively. The various members of the family seem to have been differently affected as to the proposed disposition of the remains. Some of the daughters are highly averse to the forthcoming autopsy: other members of the family value the remains as highly as $100,000; and in the latter respect it would not surprise me if, science and money joining hands, the celebrated Siamese twins shall be exhibited dead as they were exhibited alive. At all events such a matter is under serious discussion. Speaking of the family, it may be as well to correct a report which has gained considerable credence, viz., that the wives of the twin brothers are two English factory girls, imported by the business agent of Chang and Eng to assume that special relationship. This is not so; they were born in Wily County, N. C., and, Dr. Pancoast, says appear to be of the class generally termed "respectable" sort of people. Dr. Pancoast and his colleagues reached Mount Airy last Sunday, and completed all the arrangements with the family. This settled, they proceeded to have the bodies disinterred. They found them to a certain extent decomposed—so much so that had their arrival been delayed they might have been in some measure thwarted in their anxious pursuit of the ends of medical science. They at once entered on the task of embalming the bodies, which they performed by the means of injections of the necessary medicants to the abdominal arteries. This being completed, the bodies were packed in a case lined with tin, the tin being soldered down and carefully sealed to prevent decomposition or interested interference on the way to Philadelphia. The case was placed on a wagon and conveyed with much trouble to Salem and thence to Philadelphia, where the party arrived yesterday morning. The case containing the bodies was at once conveyed to the mortuary vault of the College of Physicians, where it remains carefully guarded. It will not be opened till Monday, when the process of re-embalming will be carried out so as to be sure of effectually permeating all the tissues before the autopsy is entered upon. The body of Chang, who was paralyzed on the right side of his body, the side on which he supported his brother, is the more decomposed of the two; this is probably the result of his death having been the immediate forerunner, if not the cause, of the death of Eng. This is one of the mooted points which the coming autopsy will decide. Dr. Pancoast says that he found the uniting membrane to be about four inches in diameter, hard and resistible in substance, and not at all shrunken or apparently altered since death. Otherwise the bodies present the ordinary appearance of their race after death. The accumulation of gases naturally resulting was got rid of by puncturing the bodies, and so admitting of their escape before the embalming process was carried out. Dr. Pancoast assures me that neither he nor his colleagues have made any attempt whatever to arrive at a premature solution of this physical mystery. Their professional reputation renders such an assurance totally unnecessary, nor have they entered into any comparison of views from the hurried opportunity they had of inspecting the bodies. How far and to what extent the autopsy will be carried will entirely be governed by the results, demonstrated as it proceeds after the first incision of the knife. Dr. Pancoast will do all the surgical work, assisted by Drs. Allen and Andrews. It is proposed that the case containing the bodies shall be unsealed on Monday morning preparatory to the re-embalming process, and that the autopsy shall be carried out during the day in the theatre of the College of Physicians before and in the presence of any members of the medical profession who may desire to attend. In no case will laymen be permitted to be present, nor will anything be communicated to the medical public till such time as Dr. Pancoast and his associates have drawn up a full scientific and technical report of the result of the autopsy. This will be printed with explanatory diagrams, and will be officially offered to the medical world. All these matters, however, will be definitely settled at a meeting to be held at the College of Physicians to-morrow evening, at 9 o'clock, and every important event will be then and there determined. It is not yet finally arranged whether the autopsy shall be carried out before the general medical body the operating theatre of the College of Physicians, or in comparative privacy before a certain number of selected witnesses in the operating theatre of the Jefferson College, in which Dr. Pancoast is Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Dr. Andrews is his assistant. This, however, is not a point raised by Dr. Pancoast; it is simply one to be arranged by the medical Dons here. Dr. Pancoast seems to me to be as unselfish in the matter as possible. He has devoted his talents and time, utterly regardless of self, to the great interests of medical science, and he says that if the autopsy be satisfactory, and solve the long-time mysterious riddle of the physical union of the Siamese twins, he will have all the reward he seeks for his labors. He has received any number of letters from professional men in all parts of the country, offering services, suggestions, and goodness knows what else, but he, of course, adheres to his intention of making the autopsy serve as a means to great scientific ends. There are all sorts of rumors of a highly sensational character in circulation; they are altogether false. Great efforts have been made to obtain a private view of the bodies, but they are safe in their soldered metal case, and are protected from inquisitive gazers by lock and key and watchful guardians. The Siamese twins have been dead for three weeks, but they will be brought to life again, so to speak, on Monday next, and not before. We must all wait patiently till then at least to know the last and most generally interesting fact about them.

THE CROPS.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—The *National Crop Reporter* publishes to-day estimates of the percentage of the last crops of barley and rye in the hands of the producers on Jan. 15, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The percentage of barley on hand at the date named in the five States, which, in 1873, produced some nine and a half millions bushels, is placed at 33 3-10 per cent. The rate of consumption, by which is meant both shipments and home consumption is highest in Kansas and lowest in Wisconsin, being respectively seventy-six to sixty-six per cent. The percentage of [illegible] with a total production last year of about 4,300,000 bushels indicates an amount now on hand equal to a trifle less than 1,143,000 bushels. The consumption is heaviest in Kansas, being eighty per cent., and lightest in Wisconsin, seventy per cent. The returns relative to the condition of the growing grain indicate slighly-increased prospects for Feb. 1 as compared with the indications of Jan. 15. A special canvass of the Fall-sown grain and of the first crop will be made on March 1.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—1:30 A. M.—The barometer has fallen somewhat since Friday night in New-England, but has risen elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the South Atlantic States. North-westerly winds, with clear weather, prevail in New-England and New-York, but with cloudy or clearing weather in the Middle Atlantic States and portions of the lake region. Northerly winds, with clouds and rain, prevail in Florida, South Carolina, and Alabama. North-easterly winds with clear weather in the South-west, and with cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley. The storm centre in Montana has passed into Iowa and apparently disappeared.

PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday, cold northerly winds extend from Colorado southward over Western Texas.

For the Western Gulf States, clear weather and northerly winds veering to south-east during the day.

For the South Atlantic States, northerly winds, cloud, and rain, with somewhat lower temperature.

For the Middle States, New-England, and the lower lakes, rising barometer, north-easterly winds, and partly cloudy or clear weather, with occasional local clouds and snow.

For the upper lake region, light variable winds and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the past week, shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 30.203 inches. The maximum height was at 3 A. M. on the 2d inst., and the minimum at 2 P. M., on the following day, leaving the range 0.913. The thermometer shows the mean temperature for the week to have been 22°, the maximum being 34° at 10 P. M. on the 3d inst., and the minimum 3° at 4 A. M. on the 2d, leaving the range 31°. Snow fell without intermission from 3:30 P. M. on the 2d inst., to 3 P. M. on the 3d, and from 8:30 P. M. on the 6th, to 5:30 A. M. yesterday, making the total depth of snow for the week, 11½ inches, equivalent to 0.98 inches of water. The distance traveled by the wind during the week, was 1,727 miles.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	34°	16°	3:30 P. M.	38°	24°
6 A. M.	32°	17°	6 P. M.	38°	22°
9 A. M.	33°	18°	9 P. M.	36°	23°
12 M.	34°	20°	11 P. M.	38°	15°

Average temperature yesterday.......19⅜

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......37⅜

Average temperature for corresponding week last year.......30⅛

Average temperature for past week.......21 1-7

THE STORM.

THE SECOND GREAT SNOW-FALL OF THE YEAR—DETENTION OF MAILS, AND INTERRUPTION TO TRAFFIC.

The effects of the snow-storm of Friday evening were yesterday manifest in blockaded streets, crowded cars, delayed trains and mails, and general unpleasantness to the business community. The storm set in about 9 o'clock on Friday evening, with a violence unprecedented during the present Winter, and continued unabated until near 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The earliest risers found the streets enveloped in a snowy sheet of nearly a foot in depth, and of that peculiarly moist character which rendered pedestrianism almost an impossibility, and impeded general street traffic to a very considerable extent. In the various tramway lines the snow-plows were brought into requisition, as soon as the City presented its every-day appearance of activity and life, and in most of the lines the obstruction was removed with comparatively little difficulty. In the Fourth avenue Line, for the first time this season, a double team of horses was employed, but in the lines immediately adjacent to the North and East Rivers, during the day the cars were few and extremely far between. In the steamboat traffic the delays were very much less that the severity of the storm would lead to believe, and the numerous reports of delays and accidents to the various steam-ships plying between this and other cities were not confirmed upon examination. Neither did the ferry-boats experience any special difficulty, and they performed their usual trips with accustomed regularity. The railroads and Broadway stages seemed to suffer most from the storm, and all the Western and Southern lines were three or four hours behind time. The through express train of the Erie Railroad, due in Jersey City at 7:40 A. M., did not arrive until 9 o'clock. The Philadelphia mail, due at 5:30, did not arrive until 9:30; the Boston mail, due at 6:30, reached here at 10 o'clock; the Northern mail, due at 8 o'clock, arrived at 10:15; the Erie mail, due at 6:30, did not reach here until 10:30; and the Washington mail, due at 6 A. M., which includes all the other mails, did not arrive until 10:30 o'clock. In the City the Broadway stages had most trouble in running with any degree of regularity, and with the exception of those engaged in the Fifth avenue Line the horses presented the most pitiable appearance of weariness and suffering. In connection with the snow-storm the innumerable accidents incidental to an ungarded treading on sidewalk coal-plates were forcibly brought to mind, and a great many accidents, though fortunately of no very serious character, were reported. The day continued somewhat threatening, with slight inications of a renewal of the storm, but toward evening it cleared off and gave promise that to-day would usher in clear skies and a bracing atmosphere.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The snow-storm which commenced here yesterday noon ceased early this morning, the snow having fallen to a depth of about six inches. The sleighing is fine, but travel is somewhat interrupted.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—Thousands of persons are engaged this morning in shoveling snow from sidewalks, street-crossings, awnings, and house tops. The snow, which is very light, is six inches deep on a level. The storm commenced at noon yesterday, and abated at about 1 o'clock A. M. to-day. The New-York express train south, due here this morning, arrived one hour and ten minutes late. The trains are now running on time. On the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, and on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio road, trains are running on fair time with but slight detention. Other roads report that the trains are on time.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Snow has fallen in this city to the depth of six inches and hinders travel, but it is light and is easily removed from the railroad tracks by sweepers. The newspaper train from New-York arrived about an hour behind time.

IN PATERSON.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Eight inches of snow fell here last night.

IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 7.—A heavy snow-storm, with easterly winds, has prevailed here since last night. The Eastern trains arrived and left on time this morning. The Western trains are eight [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT MONROE'S SERVICES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Samuel H. Gouverneur, grandson of the late President James Monroe, has presented a petition to Congress, asking the payment of a claim due to President Monroe on account of services in the Revolutionary War. The petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, of which Senator Brownlow is Chairman. Mr. Gouverneur sets forth the following interesting statement of facts:

Your petitioner, grandson of the late James Monroe, President of the United States, and administrator of his estate, respectfully petitions, in behalf of his family, that your honorable body will carefully consider the claim herein referred to, and which is not only equitable, but legally due them, agreeably to express provision of law, on account of meritorious services rendered by said James Monroe as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Virginia State Line during the war of the revolution. At an early period of the Revolutionary War James Monroe, then quite a youth, left college, and joined the Virginia Continental Line of the army, and was appointed on the staff of Lord Stirling as Aid de Camp, with the rank of Major, and rendered most efficient services. After serving some time in that branch of the army, for the reason of his military knowledge he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Virginia State Line Regiment, and as commander thereof served until he became a supernumerary officer, and retired from the service. By virtue of his services he became entitled to the pay and emoluments promised by the State of Virginia to her officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. In May, 1779, the Legislature of the State of Virginia passed an act granting the officers serving in her State regiments, and who continued in the service to the end of the war, or who became supernumerary, half pay for life. By virtue thereof, James Monroe became entitled to the half pay provided in the act. No action was taken by him to assert a claim for the amount due, and his representatives, in deference to the view expressed by their ancestor, failed to assert their claim until the necessities of the case required it. The petition then reviews the laws by which the petitioner urges that the United States became liable for the payment of the claim, and concludes as follows: "Your petitioner, however, does not ask an appropriation of the money from the Treasury of the United States in satisfaction for this meritorious and long-pending claim, but simply an appropriation of land in proportion to the moneyed interests legally due from the termination of the war, Nov. 3, 1783, to the date of the death of Henry Monroe, July 4, 1831."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SATURDAY IN THE HOUSE.

The session of the House to-day was for debate only. Mr. Fort, of Illinois, was in the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Crittenden, of Missouri, on the wealth and wants of the West; Clark, of Missouri, on cheap transportation; Vance, of North Carolina, on internal revenue; Kelley, of Pennsylvania, on the issue of 3.65 bonds; Thornburgh, of Tennessee, on the disposition of claims for Quartermasters' stores; Sayler, of Indiana, against patent monopolies; Beck, of Kentucky, against tariff monopolies; Hawley, of Connecticut, declaring the readiness of New-England to dispense with tariff protection; Cox, of New-York, on the revenue tariff; and Ransier, of South Carolina, on civil rights. The Senate was not in session to-day.

A NEW PHASE OF THE GAINES-CUSHING LITIGATION.

The Gaines-Cushing suit assumes a tripartite form by the intervention of Mr. Jules Janin, who files his bill against Mr. Cushing and Mrs. Gaines in reference to the same estates that form the subject matter of the suits already reported. Mr. Janin claims that he had a contract for one-third of the land scrip to be recovered in these suits, in which he was counsel with Mr. Cushing, and prays that Mr. Cushing may be required to transfer them to him, and that Mrs. Gaines be restrained from interference.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. Alfred Sully, of the Nineteenth Infantry, has been promoted to be Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry, vice Col. Granger, retired, and Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Potter to be Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Col. Doubleday, retired; and they are ordered to their respective stations in the Departments of the Columbia and of Texas. Major Wm. H. Servis, of the Seventh Infantry, succeeds Col. Sully as Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry, and Major John T. Mason succeeds Col. Potter as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Infantry.

FINANCIAL.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending to-day, $889,600; amount shipped, $485,200; notes shipped, $1,021,000. Amount of bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $392,645,200; and for public deposits, $16,511,200. National bank circulation outstanding at this date, $348,637,504.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $515,085; for the month, $2,406,886; and for the fiscal year to date, $59,935,616.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $4,976,886; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,235,000; coin, $84,565,085, including coin certificates, $44,852,400; outstanding legal tenders, $381,696,899.

A BLOCKADE.

The Spanish Minister has informed the Secretary of State that he has received a telegram announcing a blockade by his Government of the coast of Cantabria, from Cape Peñas to Fuenterrabia, except the ports of Gijon, Santander, and San Sebastian.

MORE PENSIONS.

The subcommittee recently appointed by the Committee on Pensions to consider the claims of the survivors of the Mexican war for pensions, held a meeting to-day and agreed to perfect a bill to meet those cases. A bill is already pending which provides that the survivors of the Indian wars and the war with Mexico shall be placed on the same footing as the soldiers of 1812, or the widows and orphans of such soldiers.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN CINCINNATI.

A delegation from Cincinnati was before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to request the committee not to take any action to prevent the sale of certain public buildings and storehouses in Cincinnati, advertised to be sold on Friday next by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. These buildings are very old, and are in such a condition as to be dangerous to the surrounding property. The committee agreed not to interfere.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Board of Visitors to the Military Academy has been appointed by the President, as follows: Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin; Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, United States Navy; J. D. Cameron, Esq., of Pennsylvania; Rev. A. B. Kendig, of Iowa; Hon. Francis Wayland, of Yale College, Connecticut; Hon. A. P. Temple, of Tennessee; Hon. Richard P. Hammond, of California.

THE SOLDIERS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 7.—Gen. Morrow, commanding at Camp Douglas, near this city, having recently caused to be laid before Chief Justice McKean complaints of abuse of soldiers by the Police force, the Chief Justice states in a letter that he has no power to protect the soldiers, and that Gen. Morrow will have to protect his own men.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 7.—Suits were instituted to-day in the Superior Court of Wake County, by August Belmont & Co., bankers, of New-York City, as plaintiffs, to compel the State Auditors to collect the special tax bonds for the payment of interest for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874. The 20th day of February was set by Judge Watts [illegible] for a peremptory mandamus. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Walter J. Budd, and R. C. Badger will appear for the plaintiffs. Should the State courts decide adversely to the plaintiffs, it is the intention of counsel to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE CAPTAIN GENERAL—THE ISLAND DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Two full pages of to-day's *Official Gazette* are devoted to numerous orders issued by Captain General Jovellar, who was lately reinvested with extraordinary powers.

The first proclamation of the Captain General gives a full explanation of the present state of the insurrection, and the reasons why it continues. It also contains assurances that peaceable citizens can live tranquilly and securely under the protection of the laws as long they do not infringe them.

The second proclamation declares the entire island in a state of siege. All rebels and persons accused of sedition, murder, and similar crimes are to be tried by court-martial. Persons charged with other crimes and misdemeanors are to be tried before the ordinary courts, the Captain General reserving the right to turn them over to a court-martial if the gravity of their crimes require it.

The third proclamation orders the mobilization of one volunteer out of every ten for active service. This is to begin immediately and will continue six months. All persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, who were not volunteers on the 1st of February are to be enrolled in the militia. Voluntary enlistment is to be for one year. Any volunteer who may enlist for one year will be exempt from all future drafts. Every drafted volunteer will receive $100 bounty money. Drafted volunteers will be allowed to furnish substitutes. The payment of money to be relieved from service will not be allowed. No one subject to draft will be allowed to leave the island unless he can give bonds that he will furnish a substitute in case he is drafted. All persons over forty-five years of age will have to place one mobilized man out of every ten of their number. If they cannot enlist a sufficient number of men to cover this demand, they must pay $1,000, gold, for each man wanting to complete the quota. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary accoutrements to drafted persons, who will receive the same treatment and be subject to the same laws and regulations as regular soldiers. Those drafted will be organized into bodies of 300, thus forming two additional companies, making each a battalion. Two-thirds of those drafted will remain in garrison, and the other third will go into the field, accompanied by the regulars. Every six months the third that may be in the field will be relieved by one of the other two thirds performing garrison duty. The artillery and engineer corps will be reinforced in the same manner as the infantry.

The fourth proclamation orders that the militia shall be divided into four classes, according to age, and that everybody shall be included in the militia, all to be liable to military duty under certain restrictions and conditions.

The fifth proclamation provides that free colored people enrolling themselves in the militia shall be subject to the same conditions as the whites, and be mobilized in the same manner.

The sixth proclamation orders that owners of slaves shall give one out of every 1,000 in the island to work in the camps and on the fortifications, and on the *trochas*. At the end of the campaign the Government will liberate all these slaves, paying their owners $1,000 for each.

The seventh proclamation augments every battalion in the army by two companies.

The eighth proclamation creates a junta for the inspection of all items of the expenses of the war.

The ninth proclamation organizes vigilance committees in the interior, who will take note of everything going on, and furnish guides and act as home guards. This system of vigilance is to be paid for, and is intended to prevent communication between rebel sympathizers in the towns and armed insurgents, thus isolating the latter.

The tenth proclamation orders that all officers and soldiers shall be paid in future in gold or its equivalent in paper.

The eleventh proclamation increases the extra allowances and food of soldiers in the field.

The twelfth proclamation relates to towns and settlements in the interior, ordering that only such new settlements be preserved as may be necessary in a military and political sense, and whose disappearance cannot produce any alarm, or cause desertions to the enemy. The inhabitants of the destroyed towns will be removed to the nearest preserved town, and receive land for tillage known to be in a productive condition. Able-bodied males will be enlisted as local guerillas, their families to receive Government rations. Towns may be taken from their present site to another, and new towns built according to the prescribed plan.

These orders are published simultaneously throughout the island.

The Spaniards suppose that they will be sufficient to crush the revolution within six months.

THE MARQUIS OF SANTA LUCIA.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—A letter from Holguin says it is believed there that the Marquis of Santa Lucia, called to be President of the so-called Republic in place of Cespedes, has passed through the jurisdiction of Las Tunas, pursued by a Spanish column, in the direction of the Central Department, where, it is said, all the rebel forces are concentrating.

MEXICO.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVICES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1, via HAVANA, Feb. 7.—The weather throughout the Republic has been unusually cold. Ten Indians were frozen to death in the town of Pachuca, sixty miles north of here.

Small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in Minatitlan and Mazatlan.

Congress has adjourned.

The treaty with Italy was approved.

A newspaper, published in the City of Puebla, says sixteen murders, instigated by priests, occurred in the State of Puebla during the past year.

Two hundred men, headed by a priest, have pronounced against the Government of the State of Puebla.

A duel between two women, in which one of them was killed, has taken place in Sinaloa.

Coal-mines have been discovered in the State of Vera Cruz.

A party of Catholics, in the City of Zacatecas, attacked and maltreated a Protestant minister named Phillips.

Frosts have injured the sugar-cane in some portions of the country.

The factions opposed to President Lerdo are consolidating. The Republic at present is quiet, with the exception of the slight rising mentioned in the State of Puebla.

SCHOONER ASHORE.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 7.—The schooner Ellen B. Babcock, with a cargo of ice, is reported to be ashore on Joe Flogger.

MASSACHUSETTS DOES NOT FAVOR THE CENTENNIAL.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day John Quincy Adams made a speech against the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, and a resolution instructing the Congressional representatives to give it their aid was tabled by a vote of 76 to 34.

A CHILD MURDERED BY MASKED MEN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7.—In Montgomery County, Ky., last Saturday night, a band of masked men visited the house of a man named Carter. No one was at home at the time but a little son of Carter, aged seven years old, who, at sight of the men ran toward a neighbor's house. The men fired at the child as he ran, inflicting wounds from which he died last night. A local paper advises the organization of a Vigilance Committee to hunt down the [illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EARLY RESIGNATION REGARDED AS CERTAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Post* of this morning thinks it quite certain that Mr. Gladstone will resign the premiership before the new Parliament assembles.

The press of the city unanimously recognize the completeness of the defeat of the Government in the elections.

FURTHER CONSERVATIVE GAINS—A CONSERVATIVE AND HOME RULE CANDIDATE RETURNED FROM DUBLIN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In the Parliamentary elections to-day in nine constituencies, eleven Conservatives and three Liberals were returned. Four Conservatives were chosen for seats occupied by Liberals in the late Parliament. Sir Arthur E. Guinness, Conservative, and Mr. Brooks, Home Ruler, were elected to represent Dublin.

MEETING TO SYMPATHIZE WITH GERMAN CATHOLICS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A large meeting was held in St. James' Hall, last night, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Roman Catholics of Germany. The Duke of Norfolk presided.

A STEAM-SHIP ADRIFT IN THE THAMES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The steam-ship Ambassador, laden with a section of the Brazilian cable, broke from her moorings, at Woolwich, yesterday, and was carried some distance up the Thames before the crew succeeded in securely anchoring her. While the steamer was adrift she fouled with thirty-two colliers, sinking two of them and damaging the others. Several of the men on the colliers were severely injured.

GERMANY.

ANTI-CATHOLIC MEETING IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—An Anti-Catholic meeting, which was attended by a number of the members of the Reichstag, Landtag, several clergymen, and other prominent persons, was held here to-night. Prof. Gneist was the principal speaker. A resolution signed by Field Marshals Von Moltke and Von Wrangel, Prince Hohenlohe, and others, was adopted, thanking the people of England for their recent manifestation of sympathy for Germany, as expressed at the meeting at St. James' Hall in London.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7.—The National Grange held two sessions yesterday. The following is an official abstract of the proceedings: A telegram was received from Secretary Coffey, of the State Grange of Missouri, stating that there are 1,600 subordinate granges in this State. The Committee on the Good of the Order made a partial report, one of the points of which is that the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange may be printed in all languages that may be directed by the Executive Committee.

A call of States was made, to give each an opportunity to present whatever business was desired to be acted upon. Master Smith, of Georgia, presented some amendments to the constitution and by-laws. Master Smedley, of Iowa, presented suggestions regarding the business of the organization, and made a statement concerning a contract for a harvester for Iowa, and also regarding an arrangement entered into by the Executive Committee of Iowa for a seeder which will also sow cotton-seed; referred to the Executive Committee. Master Davies, of Kentucky, also presented constitutional amendments. Master Moore, of Maryland, offered a resolution for a special order to confer the sixth degree, and Saturday night was set apart for that ceremony. Master Brown, of Michigan, presented constitutional amendments, which were referred. An invitation was received asking the grange to visit the Merchants' Exchange in a body, which was accepted, and the time will be fixed hereafter.

Master Aiken, of South Carolina, presented a petition from the granges in Canada, asking for dispensation to receive the sixth and seventh degrees, and establish a Dominion grange.

Brother Taylor stated that Charleston, S. C., had been unanimously selected by the Cotton States as the most desirable place place to the next annual meeting of the National Grange, and, on motion, Charleston was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Brother Taylor, in the name of South Carolina and all the States of the South, returned thanks for the unanimous vote, and assured the members that no efforts would be spared by the citizens of Charleston to make their visit to that city pleasant and the session of the grange agreeable.

On motion, Brother Thompson, representative of Canada, was invited to report as to the condition and wants of the order in the Dominion.

Mr. Thompson said they had ten live granges, some numbering over 100 members; that they wanted to establish a Dominion grange, so as to have under their control a fixed head-quarters, and that their earnest desire was to see the organization become international in character.

A committee of five was appointed, to whom all the resolutions are to be referred, and the committee directed to report on the last day of the session.

The following comprise the committee: Brothers Wardlow, of Florida; Hamilton, of California; Jones, of Arkansas; Maxwell, of Tennessee, and Hinckley, of New-York.

Several standing committees were appointed, who will consider the various matters presented for the welfare of the order and report hereafter. The session will probably continue a week longer.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

TWO TRAINS MEET—GROSS NEGLECT OF SOME OFFICIAL.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 7.—A collision occurred on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad about one mile and a half this side of Rensselaer Falls at 6 o'clock last evening. Train No. 16 left Ogdensburg shortly before 6 o'clock with two engines and thirty-four cars. In leaving Heuvelton a coach and a baggage car broke from the train, and the fact was not discovered till the train arrived at Rensselaer, when one of the engines returned to Heuvelton for the balance of the train, with the understanding that the passenger train coming from the south would be held till they returned. Through some misunderstanding the passenger train was not held, and the two trains collided one and a half miles north of Rensselaer Falls. One engine was thrown upon the other, completely wrecking both. The baggage car was also badly wrecked. Conductor Julison, of train No. 16, and a passenger on the train from the south, were slightly injured. The wreck is now cleared away, and the train due here at 8 o'clock last night arrived here at noon to-day.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Sunday Press* says the rear car of the train which left Whitehall at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon was thrown from the track into a ditch by a broken rail. The car, which contained five passengers, took fire, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the occupants were rescued. One of them was killed, two were hurt badly, and one slightly. No names are given, but it is thought the one killed was a railroad man from Cohoes.

THE MEMPHIS RACES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 7.—The Spring meeting of the Jockey Club will commence [illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LOST ELIXIR.

"One drop of ruddy human blood puts more life into the veins of a poem than all the delusive 'aurum potabile' that can be distilled out of the choicest library."—*Lowell.*

I.

Ah, yes, that "drop of human blood!"
We had it once, may be,
When our young song's impetuous flood
First poured its ecstacy;
But now the shrunk poetic vein
Yields not that priceless drop again.

II.

We toil, as toiled we not of old;
Our patient hands distill
The shining spheres of chemic gold
With hard-won, fruitless skill;
But that red drop still seems to be
Beyond our utmost alchemy.

III.

Perchance, but most in later age,
Time's after-gift, a tear,
Will strike a pathos on the page
Beyond all art sincere;
But that "one drop of human blood"
Has gone with life's first leaf and bud.

—*Austin Dobson.*

OUR CHRISTMAS EXCURSION.

How sad and how angry I felt that Christmas Eve as I paced up and down, or rocked myself to and fro on a low seat, in the bungalow in the Marine Lines! Angry with Nellie, my sister, who first lectured me solemnly, and afterward said something sharp about my "monopolizing Capt. Browne's attention;" angry with my good-natured brother-in-law, Phil Woods, Nellie's husband; angry with Capt. Browne, the tiresome, pretty-faced "lady's man" that my little sister is proud of calling her "great friend, Stanhope Browne," a little fop who had never, till that miserable evening, amused me for five consecutive minutes; angry, very angry, with George Mainwaring, because he broke an engagement and would not dance with me, because he spoke to me harshly, meaningly, darkly, and because he accompanied his words with stern and disapproving looks; angry too, and unreasonably angry, with my baby nephew and his ayah, who might be disturbed by my restlessness, as they slept in a room which was only screened off from mine! How often I told over the events of the evening, hating the cocoa-nut matting for crackling as I crushed it under my impatient feet. I was not in an amiable mood that night. This was how it came about:

We had gone to Phil's Colonel's that Christmas Eve, to what is called in Bombay a "carpet-dance," (carpets being conspicuous by their absence on the floors of that part of India.) Mr. Mainwaring had previously told me he would be there, and I had promised to dance with him. He had alluded to this engagement as if he attached some importance to it. For a while I looked out patiently for his fine, thoughtful face, towering above the heads of the blond Lieutenants who were grouped about the entrance to the dancing-room; but as the evening wore on, piqued at his non-appearance, I tried to amuse myself without him. Capt. Browne's pretty compliments, and young Smallboy's unfeigned admiration, pleased and excited me; but I had flirted quite within bounds until Nellie, vexed at her friend's transfer of allegiance, told me with much asperity that "people would be making remarks;" that I "had danced quite enough for one evening with that ridiculous little cavalry officer;" and that "there were other partners to be had besides Mr. Smallboy and Capt. Browne." Nellie's pretty childish face looked very cross. One minute afterward I was sailing round the room in a waltz with Capt. Browne. From a spirit of opposition, I now flirted outright. After the waltz was over, and until another dance had been partly gone through, my partner and I rested in the verandah, playing at love-making—a game of which, from long practice, he knows every move—when George Mainwaring passed us. He returned, and said in a sharp tone, and with rather a threatening look at my companion:

"As I passed I did not recognize you for a moment, Miss Massey. If I am not interrupting you, will you let me remind you you promised me a dance?"

Capt. Brown simpered, and said: "I almost fear you are too late."

I hardly know what I said. It was nothing conciliatory, at all events. I felt defiant. He looked displeased and haughty. Why had he come so late, I asked myself, if he really wanted to keep his engagement to me? I think I told him I had kept a dance for him for a while, but had given up all thought of his coming long ago. In a low tone, which reached my ear alone, he said he was quite willing to cancel any engagements we had jointly entered into; and then he was gone!

Fifty times that night I seemed to see again the scene in the verandah. The eastern moon that had been shining, literally, as bright as day, just before, seemed to grow dim; the music was, to my ear, changed into a braying of harsh instruments; the night air struck chill; it felt treacherous. I was aware of a dull kind of pain in my head. My partner's voice, of which I had been vaguely conscious for what seemed to me to be a very long time—ever since George Mainwaring's abrupt departure—ceased at last. The sense of what he had been saying had not reached my mind, for my thoughts had all been given to the subject of my quarrel. I said:

"It is cold, very cold. Surely it sometimes freezes here. I will go to Nellie, now, please." My voice sounded strange to my own ears, but my partner did not perceive any alteration; he said, in his usual simpering way:

"Rather an abrupt change of subject. We were talking of—"

"Excuse me," I interrupted, feeling very irritable, "I did not quite follow you in what you were saying. Here is my sister's place. Thank you."

Nellie was dancing. Would George relent, I asked myself, and give me an opportunity of saying a word to him—one little apologetic word? Would he let me renew our other engagements—a dance together at the assembly, a ride also—which he seemed so willing to cancel just now?

Before I had enjoyed the luxury of being alone for many minutes, Mr. Smallboy and another young officer claimed me for the next dance. I said that "I could not dance; I felt ill."

"Very kind of you, Miss Massey," said poor Smallboy, always ready to applaud anything I did; "'pon my word, very kind, indeed, not to dance with either of us. If you had danced with that other fellow, Miss Massey, really now, I don't think I could have stood it; could I, now?"

Then Nellie came back; asked me where Stanhope Browne was; sent Mr. Smallboy to look for him; and reproached me with "monopolizing" her friend. How she irritated me! And then Phil came, bringing the metaphorical "last straw" for the "camel's back," in the shape of his well-meant but unwelcome inquiries; and some intelligence which was still more unwelcome.

"Why, Moll, what's the matter?" he said. "Not dancing? Not well? Then why on earth did you hang about with Browne in the verandah? I'll make you go home as soon as ever I find Mainwaring. He wants to say good-bye to Nellie."

"Oh, if that be all," said Nellie, still out of humor, "we can go at once. It is a very stupid party. I saw Mr. Mainwarinr. He told me he was going away."

"Good-bye!" "Going away!" Yes, I thought to myself bitterly, perhaps he looked more ill than angry when I saw him. Where was he going to? [illegible]

for long from the courts when he was engaged in an important case which I knew was soon coming on? If he went home for his health, should I ever see him again? I had not the courage to question Phil about George Mainwaring's plans while we were going back to our bungalow. Once in my own room, I framed a hundred queries, and each one I asked myself a hundred times over. How unreasonable is this reiteration, but who can avoid it in times of anxiety? Why, I thought, had Phil been so extra kind? Why had he given me the friendly but somewhat unintelligent advice, to "take care of myself?" Could Phil be pitying me, because George Mainwaring did not care for me? How maddening, how humiliating, was this notion! Why should Phil meddle in my affairs? His compassion was galling to me. But perhaps he only pitied my white face—a tired, old-looking face the moonlight showed me in my glass. Phil had my full permission to pity me for being tired. I began to cry. Fearing to wake baby and his ayah, I went into our verandah. What a heavenly night it was! Some lines would come into my head over and over again—lines from a poem which, because comic, was most uncongenial to my then mood and circumstances:

"Oh India, land of glorious eves!
Of nights all but divine!
Thy moonshine trembling on the leaves
Is not thy sole moonshine!"

The poor pun seemed somehow to aggravate my distress. But the sight of the stars is a great calmant; particularly, I think, the sight of the Indian stars. I was looking upon the Southern Cross. I remembered then, what I had for a while forgotten, that it was Christmas Eve. How wrong it seemed to be absorbed at such a season with this world's cares; and how much more wrong to be so angry, so dissatisfied! By this time it was Christmas morning. The dear ones at home, and bygone Christmases, came to my mind. My tears were now gentler and better, less feverish and passionate. I began to wonder if I had behaved very ill. On reflection I admitted that I had certainly flirted. Now, to flirt is undignified; it is dishonorable, perhaps; it is rather a sign of vanity to flirt; but girls almost unconsciously fall into a way of doing it, particularly if they have gone eight or nine seasons as I had done. Flirting is catching: it is "in the air" of ballrooms, and if you have not some flirtation in the course of an evening, you feel as if you had no business at a ball at all. I never would have flirted, if I had had anything better to do; for with an occupation of an engrossing nature, I never should have gone to balls. I should have stayed at home, as all the lucky people, who have the happiness of being busy, do.

But, even if I had been flirting, was it not very summary to judge and condemn me at a glance? Would any one who really cared for me look like a thundercloud when I displeased him a little? Did it not seem as if I were his slave, and that Mr. Mainwaring would tolerate none but obedient slaves? I believe the reality, the being his slave, would have been possible to me then, but the idea of it made me angry again, and all my better thoughts were put to flight. Very late I crept into the large black-wood bed in the middle of my room, and I had a little broken sleep. Wretched, wretched night!

Dear good Phil had given orders I was not to be disturbed. I was tired, he told the ayah. The sound of guns awoke me, and as there were two reports, I thought, with a glad start of surprise, that the English mail must be in. When I was fairly awake, my trouble began to fill my mind again. It is terrible to awake to the remembrance of great and recent trouble. I was sick at heart, and to my shame be it spoken, nearly as much out of temper as I was out of spirits.

When I met Nellie, I found she had forgiven me. How absurd it was that I should have found an irate chaperon in the little sister that I came out to India purposely *to take care of!* By daylight my six or seven years' seniority, and my usual habit of ruling her, had their ordinary weight and importance, though overnight Nelly had "posed" so imposingly. How anomalous is the whole system of chaperonage! A mother won't trust her well-brought-up daughter out of sight. A bride of sixteen plays duenna to a gushing spinster of forty! Nellie was nineteen—I twenty-six. Nellie was a childish little thing; I (abnormally unreasonable and foolish that Christmas-tide) was generally looked upon as her strong-minded sister, her mentor.

I hope that she, poor girl, said her prayers that day better than I said mine. I was trying, almost with success, to fancy that my indignation was righteous. Sometimes, however, I was remorseful, but the feeling that outweighed every other was one of misery. We were off, that evening, on our excursion, and that added to my unhappiness. George Mainwaring might have left Bombay before we returned, though our trip was only to be the affair of a couple of days. The English letters made a break in the dreariness. Ill at ease, and very unamiably disposed to those around me, how my heart yearned over the dear absent ones! Late in the day I heard with surprise that Capt. Browne had offered to make a fourth in our traveling party, and Nellie said magnanimously:

"Well, Mary, if you care for Stanhope Browne, of course I can't find fault with you for making yourself agreeable to him."

I told Nellie, with growing ill-temper, that I "didn't care a fig for him," and a fortunate turn to our conversation was given by a friend, who sent her gardener with two tiny bouquets, made up of pink roses surrounded by a wreath of pretty little mauve flowers, one for "Mem Sahib," and one for "Missie Baba"—which titles being translated mean the great lady, and the young miss. Other friends sent us trays of cakes and fruit, and some people called to wish us a "merry Christmas!" The words had a mocking sound to me. I had a faint hope George Mainwaring would call, but the day wore on, and the hope died out. I had an idea I should feel less wretched when we were on our journey; and it was a relief when all the servants had made their salaam, and had each been made happy by a Christmas box of a rupee, and we were driving off to the Byculla Station.

What a scene is an Indian railway station! How the natives run and scream as they make for the train! Some of them had good reason to be impatient, for, having now, at long last, realized that the train won't wait for them, they practice *punctuality* (!) by arriving at the station several hours too soon. What a glorious variety of costume there always is in a Bombay crowd! All the castes seem to be represented in every gathering of people, and Chinese, Japanese, and Europeans battle their way along with the natives.

Nellie and her great friend settled down to chat as well as the noise of the train permitted. I threw myself into a corner, and thoughtlessly asked Phil, half in joke, half in earnest, "If Gora bunder" (our destination) "would be a nice place to have another touch of the fever in?" Phil looked alarmed directly, and I had to say "I did not mean it; I felt tired—had a headache, since the dance;" and thus he was partially reassured. He was kind, and talked little to me, nor did he expect me to talk to him, on our way to Tannah, where Phil's servant met us with two shigrams (hired carriages) for ourselves, and a pony cart for our luggage. The drive from the station to the Custom-house bunder, is a not very interesting mile. In the dim light Tannah looked very like any other Eastern bazaar. It boasted the usual ghee and rice shops, and stores for brass vessels, all of beautiful, because thoroughly useful, practical shapes, alternating with places for the sale of cottons and manufactured goods. With a heavy heart I reflected that every mile we traveled was so much distance the more between me and the friend I had quarreled with. I wondered why I had been so anxious to start. The further we went, probably, the less chance of meeting again and "making friends." Phil and I occupied one of the shigrams, and he kindly left me to my reflections. I felt very grateful to him for not guessing that there were such things as love troubles at the bottom of my headache and moodiness; perhaps the good fellow feigned ignorance, but at the time I thought, "Just because all his love-making was over two years ago, he is happily blind to the existence of other people's sentimental affairs!" I hated myself for having such a thing as a "sentimental affair" of my own! Why is it that we are so often impatient at a dawning love, and so often proud of a full-blown passion? I was very angry when I first had to admit that I was "falling in love." I had "fallen" a long way before we set off on our excursion.

The boat which was to take us to Gora bunder was lying at anchor in the river near the Custom-house. I ought to say bunder is the general name for landing-places. Our craft was called the bunder-boat, till Phil facetiously dubbed it the "Great Eastern," and the tyndal, (chief boatman,) he promoted to the rank of Admiral, but though undoubtedly that functionary ought to have been gratified at the unexpected honor, he did not exhibit any great elation. Having made his salaam, "the Admiral" set to work to help in bringing our baggage on board. We had [illegible]

and our dinner, served up by the Portuguese cook, and consisting of the regular English Christmas dishes, with the addition of some much better things of French origin, and a rude kind of concert in which the native boatmen were the performers, occupied our leisure. The music was curious and somewhat impressive, but the words were, sometimes, the reverse of sublime; for instance, the refrain of one of their chants might be translated:

"Sahib, Sahib, (the master,) is very nice,
Sahib will give us curry and rice."

The moon had not then risen, and we depended almost entirely for light on our little candle-lamps. The dark natives flitting about in their white dresses looked very picturesque, and the boatful of Europeans, and natives (boatmen and servants of some of the passengers) of several castes, made a wierd picture. But for the gnats, and the thousand and one other winged creatures that were attracted by our lights, it would have all been very peaceful, to such of us as had no disquieting thoughts, until there was a cry of "A tiger! a tiger!" and all became excitement. Guns were loaded, for we could distinctly hear a sound by the river's edge. Some talked of crocodiles being inhabitants of the Tannah River. I rushed to the boat's side for a view, and was presently rewarded—or rather disappointed—by seeing a herd of buffaloes disporting themselves in the water! The glorious moon was rising by this time; "the Admiral" had got us under weigh. The scenery gradually became more and more lovely. Though occupied with wretched thoughts, I could not but enjoy the sight of the ruins of the Portuguese churches, monasteries, and other dwellings, and the wooded hills, the whole bathed in the soft charm of the moonlight. I felt less grateful for the interruption, when Capt. Browne suddenly came up to me and said:

"I have been fearing I offended you by something I said or did last night. You are altered to-day in your manner, and you broke off our conversation in the verandah so abruptly. Did I annoy you? Let me assure you, if I did so, it was involuntarily."

I said, ill-naturedly, "I don't think you annoyed me particularly last night—not more than other times."

My rudeness stupefied him. We talked on for a little while, for the most part at cross-purposes, and I felt with some satisfaction that we should never flirt together again. The conviction was evidently momentarily gaining strength in his mind that I was a thoroughly disagreeable woman, enigmatical, changeable, and wholly unable to appreciate an attractive man like himself. And I certainly *was* disagreeable to him, and, what I was much more ashamed of, to Phil. *He* only said, "Moll, you're not yourself to-day; the climate has caught hold of your temper."

I had answered a mild piece of "chaff" of his very snappishly, and this was Phil's only retort. Of course I ate humble-pie and apologized to him, and he and I "made it up" before Nellie and I went to roost in the place arranged for the lady passengers to sleep in. Nellie, I am sure, had a better conscience, and perhaps a less undesirable couch, than I, and she still slept long after I had begun to watch the banks of the Tannah again, and ponder over my troubles. My anger was melting; if I could have met George then and there, and if he had seemed penitent for the part he had taken in our quarrel, I should have forgiven him at once, and "lived happily ever afterward"—at least, so I thought. But what good could thinking do me? George might even now have started on his journey; he might be going to England, or anywhere, for all I knew; I might never see him any more; and if so, how blank my life would be, how monotonous, how uninteresting!

It was nearly 6 A. M. when the dawn began to break. It was a glorious morning. If I could have given myself up wholly to the influences of the scene, what intense enjoyment it would have afforded me! But, physically as well as mentally, I was unfit fully to appreciate that beautiful moonset, that glorious sunrise. The hills grew finer and finer as we neared Gora bunder, and, looking backward, the view of the river was indescribably beautiful. We had all met, and all complained of the sleeping accommodations, a most unromantic topic, and unsuited to a scene of so much beauty, but not to be excluded from our thoughts and our conversation, for no phase of nature's loveliness can for long render us impervious to a high degree of discomfort—before Gora bunder came in sight. It is a little village of some half dozen houses, with an old, domed church. This church, which is partly in ruins, was lent us by the Assistant Collector of the district, and under what remained of the roof of the aisles, a rough kind of dwelling had been made for us. Some large screens, such as are in common use in India, divided the space which was covered by the roof into apartments. It was a novel and picturesque residence, and we were all well pleased with it. Refreshment and rest awaited us within the church walls, and it was some time before we started on foot to explore the ruins. My reign being over, Capt. Browne took up where he had left off his harmless flirtation with Nellie, and she evidently rejoiced in the truant's return. She has a fancy for well-dressed, chatty, tame-cat sort of men, and the attentions of Capt. Browne, who gives himself airs with other people, please the child. It is a mistake of mine to call their intercourse a flirtation. They amuse each other—that is all—just as much so as, and no more than, they did a twelvemonth ago, when I first came out to Bombay. Phil had a stupid companion in his walk; but, then, he was independent of companionship. He shouted to make the ruins echo, which was as good a pastime as talking, to his mind; and he roused the bats, and the wild birds that were joint tenants with ourselves in the church. Then he very conscientiously traced the line of the walls of the monastery and the boundary of the garden. There were still some mangoes planted there by the Portuguese. Before dark we had made the acquaintance of the proprietor of the nearest village, who, for the next stage of our journey, promised (for a consideration) to lend us his carriage, a buggy, and his horse, and his best bullock cart besides. He informed us his best bullock cart was already hired by two gentlemen from Bombay, "great shikarees" (hunters) he thought they were.

Phil exclaimed: "By Jove! they must be the fellows that are going to be quartered upon us up at the church to-night."

Then he recollected having been given some message, on arrival, which he could not quite understand. Phil was not an apt scholar where Hindostanee was concerned. Always harping on the one string; I thought for a moment, could George Mainwaring be one of these travelers? and then I dismissed the notion as idle. I found it hard to get back to our billet. When we were near home, Phil had no longer patience with my fatigue, and he followed and passed the others. Nellie, for some reason or another, sent Capt. Browne back for me, and, as he and I, a little later than Nellie, entered the ruin, we came upon her with two strangers. Not strangers, though, for one was a Mr. Smethurst, a barrister, who had lately come to Bombay, and the other was George. What joy I felt! Intense it was, but short-lived. George looked at my companion, just as he had looked at him in the verandah, and then coldly acknowledged my presence. And, again, his manner had the effect of making me defiant. I was as cold as he was.

At dinner, and during the course of the evening, we learned that the two barristers had started about the same time that we did, had come by a different route, and had meant to go much further a-field; but, as they were on the point of setting off, an important client of George's had sent to appoint an early day for an interview on pressing business; so, like ourselves, they were returning by Dysur on the morrow. They had been beforehand with us, and had engaged the best bullock cart in the neighborhood, as, they said, we should acknowledge on next day's march. Our conversation was general. Mr. Smethurst being a fresh importation, his wonder was excited by many things to which we, comparatively old Indians, were quite accustomed, and his remarks were well-nigh endless. Phil was happy to pour into a willing ear preposterous stories about sport in India, about curious native customs, and the strange effects of the climate on Europeans. Phil evidently depended on me to aid and abet him in his efforts to "educate" the new-comer, but I had not spirit for it. How could I enter into a joke just then? My head ached; I heard the voices as if they came from a distance, and the sense of what was said only reached my brain slowly—sometimes several seconds after the sentence was finished. I was nervously anxious that no one should perceive that I was ill and unhappy; but finding me irresponsive when he appealed to me for confirmation of one of his Munchausen stories, Phil call out:

"Oh, Moll, you're not yourself to-night."

"Mary has looked tired all the afternoon," Nellie said. "I am going to order her off to bed."

It was only then I found out the child had been watching me, and was uneasy about me.

George looked up quickly, and made some inquiry about me of Nellie; but his interest subsided when Stanhope Browne volunteered the explanation that I had "danced so much at the Colonel's party; I was not quite rested yet." I had not the presence of mind to disown Capt. Browne for my spokesman.

I went to bed, but I can scarcely say to rest, for what sleep I had was feverish and uncomfortable, and I lay awake with my wretchedness for a great part of the night. I thought, with something like despair, that all that evening when we had been near each other, George had not once addressed a word to me directly, [illegible]

with a gleam of hope, I thought of his quick look of inquiry when they spoke of my being ill or tired. Again, it was a comfort to think over all the little signs that showed he disliked Stanhope Browne! If he were only jealous, I should know he liked me; but this I hardly dared to hope. I think I was more tired when I rose in the early morning than I had been when I went to bed, and certainly my headache was less bearable. One good result of my feeling ill was that I was broken-spirited. Under ordinary circumstances, I should have been prepared to resent George's studied coldness of manner; I should have paid him back in his own coin; but now I was too ill to be capable of entertaining an energetic feeling of pique. I imagine that my manner that morning was simply pathetic. When one's head is like lead, and one is enduring a general sense of misery, one becomes good and amiable.

Just as we were ready to leave our ruin we met with a signal misfortune, but I was too apathetic to care much about it. Our carriage and horse fell into the Tannah River. The horse was somewhat injured and the carriage much broken and rendered useless for the purpose of our journey. The only explanation we could obtain of the occurrence was that the horse was "musty," (playfully wicked,) and had broken away from the man who was holding him. We had one bullock cart, and George and Mr. Smethurst had one, but neither of them could well hold more than two people, and such baggage as we were obliged to take with us. A third cart had to be procured, a very rough one, which Phil insisted upon sharing with Mr. Smethurst. Nellie and Capt. Browne stowed themselves away in our cart; and, before I could prevent or assent to it, Phil had put me into George's.

"If you're ill," he said, "you must be taken care of, and Mainwaring has the best cart."

"But, Mr. Smethurst——" I pleaded.

"Oh, Miss Massey, your brother-in-law will take care of me," our new friend said, good-naturedly.

"I believe it is the best cart," George remarked, but without any marked tone of welcome.

"Yes, but that is the very reason I do not want to deprive Mr. Smethurst of his place in it," I replied, trying to scramble out again; but it was of no use; Phil kept me where I was till we were fairly off, and then remonstrances were vain.

"I am very sorry they put me in here," I pleaded apologetically to George. As I spoke, the driver gave an extra twist to the tails of the unlucky bullocks, and away we went. What a conveyance a bullock cart is! What a jolting and shaking they give their unfortunate occupants! The construction is very primitive. There are not only no springs, but there seems to be nothing in the least degree springy about these carts. We had a good layer of straw in ours, and cloaks laid upon that, but this only broke the concussion a very little. I could hear Nellie's ringing laugh above all the rumbling of the wheels and the thumping along the road. What with the uncouth build of the carts, and the rough paces of the bullocks, we were literally thrown about like shuttlecocks, against each other and against the sides of the vehicle. There was no possibility of preserving a dignified *hauteur* in such a position, and George was forced to laugh as we came into violent collision. I laughed, too, a little; but I had what is graphically described as a "splitting headache," and, physically, the drive was torture to me. Otherwise it was very sweet to us both, I think I may say, for George set to work to pity and take care of me, and I thanked him very warmly.

"But," he said, not stiffly now, but genially and kindly, "ought not Capt. Browne to be looking after your comforts?"

I said I would rather *he* did so, if it was not troubling him too much; and then, somehow or other, we drifted into an explanation. I hardly know how he began, but, as well as the rough road would allow him, he told me how he had been longer at the Colonel's than I had before imagined; had seen me dance repeatedly with Capt. Browne; had remembered how often (because he was *Nellie's* friend, which George did not then know) he had met Stanhope Browne at our bungalow; how he had interrupted our *tête-à-tête* in the verandah, how he had been stung by my manner, and had fancied I was perhaps already engaged to Capt. Browne. If so, he thought I had shamefully played with his feelings, and he felt a repugnance for any one who could act so heartlessly. (I winced when he said this, for, though I had never flirted with him, I could not exonerate myself from the charge of flirtation in regard to Mr. Smallboy. With Capt. Browne it hardly mattered, for he was as little in earnest as I was myself.) George told me he had engaged me beforehand to dance at the Colonel's, in order to talk to me fully about his affection for me; and he said that it was at that dance, after our quarrel, that he planned his excursion, hoping for some good from the change, and in order to have time to think, and, if possible, an opportunity for fighting with, and conquering, his love for me. I don't think he said quite all this, as we jolted along on the road to Dysur, but we managed to say a great deal,—I crying, mea culpa, very humbly,—and when Phil, by the time we had made about half our distance, came after us on foot, and called out "Mainwaring, wouldn't you rather walk than be shaken to pieces in that infernal cart? We've not three miles more before we get to the station," George declined pedestrianism. Phil declared there was "no accounting for taste," and charged us to have something for him to eat in the station-room. Mr. Smethurst and he then dismissed their cart, and trudged along in spite of the heat, and all other difficulties.

At Dysur Nellie exclaimed, "I do believe, Mary, that horrid drive has done your headache good." I whispered that "my heartache was cured, though my head was as bad as ever." Nellie was greatly puzzled, and had evidently hard work to obey my injunctions and avoid questioning me until we were alone. It was almost train-time when the weary and dusty pedestrians reached the station. In our two hours' journey by rail, Nellie sat opposite me, and George next me. When the whole truth dawned upon her mind, Nellie's exclamation to me was, "What a capital chaperon I must be! They all talk of him as the rising barrister at Bombay. You're quite right, Mary, not to marry into the army, to be ordered about from place to place." Then to George she told all the discomforts she had endured, marching orders always coming as she and Phil were "the least bit settled in a place." She assured George he was a fortunate man, that they would miss me, and that Baby would never be the same without me; and George said all that was becoming and proper on the occasion. I could not talk. I now knew I was in for an attack of the fever, but I cared little. George and I were friends again; I knew he loved me; we were engaged; even now Nellie was before me talking to him as my accepted lover, so what could a touch of fever, what could anything under the sun, matter?

Some little time went by after our return to Bombay, of which I have but a vague and confused remembrance. Day and night seemed all the same in my dark room. I tossed about in my bed—a great, carved, black, Bombay-wood, mosquito-curtained fourposter—and the only breaks in the monotony occurred when Nellie and the ayah changed places at my bedside, or the doctor paid me a visit, or when sometimes—was it very shocking?—Phil came to see me. George sent me daily messages, and flowers every morning.

I had many strange and delirious fancies. One of them was that George, and everything connected with my life in India, was a dream, and nothing more. It was hard to shake my faith in this notion. The ayah had been sleeping on the floor by my bed, and even when I saw her rise and bring me a draught, I still believed that she was part of this very vivid dream. I noted her peculiar dark face, her white robe, a part of which was thrown over one side of her head, and her ornaments, the large glass bangles on her arms, the rings which gleamed on nearly every finger, her nose-ring, and her one ear-ring, worn in the ear which was not covered by her dress, expecting momentarily to see her fade away like a vision. She only convinced me of her existence as a reality when, forcibly, she made me swallow my draught. Sometimes I had eager, impatient longings for home and far-off friends—home-sickness superadded to my other sickness. Sometimes (but this was after the worst was over, and, the fever having left me, I was a prey to weakness,) I used to fancy I should die before I married George. I assured Nellie it "was too good to happen," and that I had a prophetic instinct I should never get well. I then cried myself to sleep, and awoke as happy as possible, my prophetic instinct telling quite a different story.

It was delightful when I was well enough to leave my room, and be petted and spoiled by everybody. For about ten days I was considered of even more importance in the family than the baby, my nephew. It was only when I grew strong enough to bear it that Phil "chaffed" me until I was on the verge of distraction about my engagement. George was a very devoted *fiancé*, as far as his professional avocations would allow him to be, and I find, now we are married, his devotion is of the kind that wears well. Of my disposition, I think I can truthfully say it has improved in the sunshine of happiness. Two or three Christmases have gone by since that memorable one, and I have certainly spent them in a better manner. George says I have a very good temper, so I suppose it must be true. Our wedding came off before the end of the same cold season of which our Christmas Excursion formed an episode.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

Royal Letters.—Correspondence between sovereigns is a matter which is approached with much solemnity, and spoken of with deep reverence by the authors. This disposition is very comprehensible on the part of professors of etiquette, but it is natural that we ordinary people should regard this element of the subject as a simple form, like all the rest. Not as one form, however, but as three; for royal letters are divided rigorously into three categories—*Lettres de Conseil, Lettres de Cabinet,* and *Lettres autographes*—the destination and the composition of each of which classes of communication are accurately defined. Letters of the first category are employed in cases where strict ceremonial is observed; they commence by a repetition of the titles of the sovereign who writes, and almost always finish by the phrase, "Sur ce Nous prions Dieu qu'il Vous ait, très-haut, très-puissant, et très-excellent Prince, notre très aimé bon frère (ami, cousin, allié) en sa sainte et digne garde." It should be noticed that a President of Republic is not called by these tender titles, but that he is simply "grand et bon ami." In letters of this class all personal pronouns referring to the sender or the receiver are written in the plural, with their initials in capitals; they are dated at the bottom, on the left side; they are generally countersigned by the Foreign Minister; they are drafted on the largest possible paper, inclosed in the largest possible envelope, and sealed with the largest possible seal. A letter of the second class is more personal; it begins by "Sire," if the sovereign written to be superior to the sovereign who writes; or by "Monsieur mon Frère" in other cases. The writer speaks of himself in the singular; the letter is not countersigned; the paper, envelope, and seal, though still enormous, are considerably smaller than in the former case. Finally, in autograph letters, the sovereign becomes almost human; he writes them all himself, *manu propriâ;* they have no official character, but they possess the most extraordinary elasticity of meaning, for we are told that they are considered to be a sign of deference to a superior, of friendship to an equal, and of particular affection and regard to an inferior. Hard as the times now are for Kings, they have, at all events, an advantage over their subjects in this one affair of letter-writing; none of us could anyhow express all this variety of conflicting sentiments by a simple note. The private letters of the Pope, written by his own hand, have a special name; they are called *motus proprii.* He always begins his letters to Catholic sovereigns, even when he writes in French, by putting his own name in Latin, and then comes the invariable phrase, "Carrissime in Christo fili noster! Salutem et apostolicam benedictionem!" The usual ending of such letters is, "Nous vous donnons, de tout notre cœur, notre bénédiction paternelle." Sovereigns writing to the Pope finish, ordinarily, by the phase, "Sur ce je prie Dieu, très Saint Père, qu'il vous conserve longues années aux Government de notre mère la Sainte Eglise.—Votre dévoué fils." When royal letters are addressed to equals or inferiors, the titles of the writer are indicated in the heading, and precede those of the recipient; but if an inferior Prince communicates with a sovereign, he states his own titles at the bottom of the letter, reserving the top for the catalogue of honors belonging to the monarch to whom he writes. If a private person addresses royalty, he must use the largest possible paper which his country can supply; the writing must be of a hugeness proportioned to the paper; and it is absolutely essential that he should not inscribe more than four lines on the first page to a King or Queen, or six lines to a Prince or Princess; it would be grossly contrary to etiquette to exceed these limits. The letter must conclude by the following formula, written in detached lines: "Je suis—Sire—de Votre Majesté—le très humble, très obéissant, et très respectueux serviteur (et fidèle sujet);" or, to a Prince, "Je suis, avec un profond respect—Monseigneur—de Votre Altesse Royale (Impériale, Sérénissime)—le très humble et très obéissant serviteur." It is probable that most people will feel somewhat glad, on reading these particulars, that they are not in frequent correspondence with Continental sovereigns. In France there is, or rather used to be, a special habit of using the third person, saying *le Roi* instead of *Votre Majesté.* Thus, for instance, "Je prends la liberté de faire observer au Roi." —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

"**The Fighting Temeraire.**"—In 1839 our great English painter, Turner, who passionately loved the sea, exhibited at the Royal Academy his fine picture of "The Fighting Temeraire" being towed to her last moorings. The subject was suggested to the painter by Stanfield. In 1838 Turner was with Stanfield and a party of brother artists on one of those holiday excursions in which he so delighted, probably to end with whitebait and champagne at Greenwich. It was at those times Turner talked and joked his best, snatching now and then a moment to print on his quick brain some tone of sky, some gleam of water, some sprinkling light of oar, some glowing sunshine cross-barring a sail. Suddenly there moved down upon the artist's boat the grand old vessel that had been taken prisoner at the Nile, and that led the van at Trafalgar; she loomed pale and ghostly, and was being towed to her last moorings at Deptford by a little fiery steam-tug. "There's a fine subject, Turner," said Stanfield. So Turner went home and painted it, and it proved one of his most poetical pictures. It is said that when Turner was obliged to give the correct name of the ship to the engraver, he almost shed tears at having to change the name of his picture to "The Old Temeraire." Mr. Ruskin considers this picture as the last of Turner's executed with the painter's entire and perfect power. When the old Temeraire left Plymouth for her last cruise, the officers and men in the dock-yard gave her three cheers at parting—cheers of gratitude and regret. At Deptford she was to cease to be a ship, and to become a hospital hulk for the sailors of all nations. "Turner looked at her," says the author of his life, "not as his old friend going to the grave, but as an old warrior going to his rest. To celebrate its grand apotheosis, he transformed the sky and earth into a gory battle-field, and in gorgeous crimson sunset she moves in pomp to her burial. In Turner's eyes she was then no longer the pale ghost of her former self, but a war-ship moving through the sulphurous flame at Trafalgar, with the blood oozing through her planks as the wine pours from the wine-press at vintage time. He knew, when he painted this picture, that he should touch the heart of England, because his own heart beat faster as he painted."—*All the Year Round.*

Masters and Servants.—The division between masters and servants is to extend and widen, like the division between laborers and capitalists, or between rich and poor generally. We are no longer to flatter ourselves with the sense that we are patrons, or that our servants are dependants. We are not to extend protection to them, or to receive loyalty from them. The man who comes to clean our boots is not to enter into any formal or permanent relation toward us, but is simply to supply boot-cleaning as the shop-keeper supplies boots. We are to drift together for the moment, and then to drift apart, without any obligation received or contracted on either side. Let us make up our minds to it, and solace ourselves as well as we can in the bosom of our families, unless the family too is to become a matter of temporary arrangement, and all human organizations to be mere accidental aggregations of independent units, combining or separating according to the interests of the moment. If that is to be, we must submit to it. Still, to take this process by itself, and to assert that because it is taking place it is perfectly right, and includes all that we can possibly desire, is to preach mere fatalism. The habit of expecting the millennium to begin every moment, or of professing to invent an impromptu Utopia, is doubtless a mischievous one, and can only lead to disappointment. It is idle to regret what we cannot expect to alter; but it is also true that there is not much use in being reasonable creatures at all, unless we can observe the bad as well as the good symptoms of the changes that are coming, and seek to alleviate them by any means in our power. And, therefore, admitting that the relation between master and servant is being radically transformed, the real object of reformers should be to take care how the transformation may sweep away as little as possible of what is really good in the old relation. We should not say, "As we are to part, let us part as quickly as possible," but, "As we are to part, let us try to part in the most friendly manner." Moreover, the parting is not likely to take place in this generation or the next. In a good many years to come there will be domestic servants in many thousands of families, and it is therefore worth while to inquire how the relation may be turned to the best account before the inevitable separation comes. Simply to say that it is inevitable helps us very little, and throws no light upon the question of the feelings which will be involved in the process. The whole art of politics consists in substituting a peaceful reform for a violent revolution, and the same problem is usually proposed to the humbler reformers of our domestic institutions. To attempt to lay down the definite means by which this should be effected lies beyond the province of an outsider, as indeed, it is probably beyond the skill of any of our social philosophers.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

The Highest Education of Women.—It is proposed just now to assimilate the education of girls more and more to that of boys. If that means that girls are merely to learn more lessons, and to study what their brothers are taught, in addition to what their mothers are taught, then it is to be hoped, at least by physiologists and patriots, that the scheme will sink into that limbo whither, in a free and tolerably rational country, all imperfect and ill-considered schemes are sure to gravitate. But if the proposal be a bona-fide one, then it must be borne in mind that in the public schools of England, and in all private schools, I presume, which take their tone from them, cricket and football are more or less compulsory, being considered integral parts of an Englishman's education, and that they are likely to remain so, in spite of all reclamations; because masters and boys alike know that games do not, in the long run, interfere with a boy's work; that the same boy will very often excel in both; that the games keep him in health for his work; that the spirit with which he takes to his games when in the lower school is a fair test of the spirit with which he will take to his work when he rises into the higher school; and that nothing is worse for a boy than to fall into that loafing, tuck-shop-haunting set, who neither play hard nor work hard, and are usually extravagant, and often vicious. Moreover, they know well that games conduce not merely to physical, but to moral health; that in the playing-field boys acquire virtues which no books can give them; not merely daring and endurance, but, better still, temper, self-restraint, fairness, honor, unenvious approbation of another's success, and all that "give and take" of life which stand a man in such good stead when he goes forth into the world, and without which, indeed, his success is always maimed and partial. Now, if the promoters of higher education for women will compel girls to any training analogous to our public school games; if, for instance, they will insist on that most natural and wholesome of all exercises, dancing, in order to develop the lower half of the body; on singing, to expand the lungs and regulate the breath; and on some games—ball or what not—which will insure that raised chest and upright carriage and general strength of the upper torso, without which full oxygenation of the blood, and therefore general health, is impossible; if they will sternly forbid tight stays, high heels, and all which interferes with free growth and free motion; if they will consider carefully all which has been written on the "half-time system" by Mr. Chadwick and others, and accept the certain physical law that, in order to renovate the brain day by day, the growing creature must have plenty of fresh air and play, and that the child who learns for four hours and plays for four hours, will learn more, and learn it more easily, than the child who learns for the whole eight hours; if, in short, they will teach girls not merely to understand the Greek tongue, but to copy somewhat of the Greek physical training, of that "music and gymnastic" which helped to make the cleverest race of the old world the ablest race likewise; then they will earn the gratitude of the patriot and the physiologist, by doing their best to stay the downward tendencies of the physique, and therefore ultimately of the morale, in the coming generation of English women. I am sorry to say that, as yet, I hear of no movement in this direction among the promoters of the "higher education of women." But I trust that the subject will be taken up methodically by those gifted ladies who have acquainted themselves, and are laboring to acquaint other women, with the first principles of health; and that they may avail to prevent the coming generations, under the unwholesome stimulant of competitive examinations, and so forth, from "developing" into so many Chinese—dwarfs—or idiots.—*C. Kingsley, in Good Words.*

Savage Warfare.—Finally I started with four hundred and fifty men, and passing through the Barre district into the open country, there was some sharp work for the Sniders for a few days, after which the natives took to the mountains and forests. Hence I determined to go to explore not only the open country, but the bush to which the enemy had retreated with their cattle and supplies. This, although very dense in some places, would usually allow the advance of skirmishing parties. I would suggest that an advance through the bush should always be conducted by three lines of skirmishers, each distant from the other about twenty yards. The skirmishers forming the first line should be only a man's length apart; the rear rank will form a protection, while the second line can if necessary face about and support either the front or the rear rank, whichever happens to be attacked. In this way I succeeded in driving the enemy whom I had to encounter from their hiding-places, and I captured their cattle with the loss of only a few men during a month's campaign. Upon returning to head-quarters I found it necessary to commence operations upon the west bank of the Nile. I had brought twenty-one Arab horses from Cairo; and I would remark that wherever the country would admit of cavalry operations they should be always employed against savages. In the portions of Africa which I have visited, the natives have an extraordinary fear of horses, which, to them, are strange and dangerous animals. I have frequently charged with four or five horses, and once with only three, and have dispersed large numbers of natives and captured their cattle. Horses are invaluable, and when used up by hard work or sickness will more than have earned their cost. The Barre campaign had so far raised the prestige of the Snider company that their very appearance on the west bank of the river was sufficient to overawe the enemy. My force had been reduced by the return to Khartoum of 600 men and officers. These people were discontented, as the object of the expedition, *i. e.,* the suppression of the slave trade, was hateful to them; many of the men were also suffering from severely ulcerated legs. Many of the black troops who remained had served with Marshal Bazaine in Mexico, and were far superior to the Egyptian soldiers. The very sight of a red shirt—that being the garment worn by the Snider company—being sufficient to dismay the natives, I dressed all my troops in the same way. I pushed on toward the equator, intending to purge the new territory of the slave-hunters, who numbered about 1,100 men, and who were mostly Arabs of the Soudan. There were also many black soldiers who had deserted from the Government in Khartoum, and had settled in the employ of a firm entitled Agad & Co., which alone employed 2,500 slave-hunters in Central Africa. These 1,100 men were armed with rifles, muskets, double-barreled guns, and were officered in imitation of the regular troops. They had endeavored to excite the natives against the Government, though in some cases unsuccessfully, throughout the Upper Nile countries. Arrived at the extreme limits of navigation of the Nile, at the foot of the last cataracts, in north latitude 4° 38′, I found it impossible to make friends with the natives. I therefore left the ships with 150 men in charge of them, and started with 100 men for the country of the Loboré, there to hire transport and carriers to bring up the baggage from Gondokoro. From that point the whole of the expedition for the annexation of Central Africa and the suppression of slavery numbered only 212 picked men. For four days I marched with the 100 men whom I took with me through the Loboré country without a shot being fired; but in the meantime a general attack had been made upon the vessels, the Egyptian officer in command having, of course, neglected all the orders that were given him, and it was only after a severe contest, resulting from disgraceful mismanagement, that the enemy was repulsed. My journey from Loboré to Fatiko, (N. lat. 3° 1′,) and thence to Masindi, (N. lat. 1° 45′,) the capital of Unyoro—where an attempt was made to poison all my men, and to bring up the garrison and slaughter them on the way—I have described elsewhere. From Masindi I traveled, accompanied by Lady Baker, on foot, with my little force for seven days, during the whole of which there was almost incessant fighting with the ambushed enemy, in frightful jungles of grass from nine to twelve feet high, and dense forests. By the greatest care during the march, and by the strict discipline of my little force of only 100 men, I succeeded in defeating the enemy upon every occasion without any great loss on my side. I formed an alliance with Rionga, a cousin and enemy of the late King, and proclaimed him as the representative of the Government. I then returned to Fatiko, ninety-three miles distant from the stockade I had formed in Rionga's country, to see what had become of the garrison, when, fortunately, I found all safe. Here a final attack was made upon the expedition by the slave-hunters, who, however, were utterly routed with great loss, and from that time the whole of the natives continued in the most friendly manner to help the expedition, and slavery was entirely suppressed. The whole country was peaceful and prosperous when I left, and I established a corn tax with the greatest success for the maintenance of the soldiers.—*Sir Walter Baker, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Sicilian Vespers.—The terrible massacre known by the above title took place at Easter, in the year 1282. It was but a verification of the old proverb of the trodden worm turning to bite its oppressor's foot. At this period the Sicilians were ruled over by a French Prince of the House of Anjou, with a tyranny of the most cruel and galling nature. Obnoxious to the Sicilians from his nationality, the people had as well to bear the presence of a licentious and brutal alien soldiery, to whom nothing was sacred; and the history of the times teems with accounts of the coarse insults to which husbands and fathers of all classes had to submit, as offered to those who were nearest and dearest of their families. Under such a long course of oppression, it was but little wonder that the hot fire of Italian wrath should be smouldering, and waiting but for some slight fanning to leap into a devasting flame that should destroy all before it. The occasion arrived. Easter Monday being a grand fête day, a procession of the people of Palermo was formed to attend vespers at a neighboring church; when the French rulers, who gazed with suspicion upon all gatherings of the people, made this a pretext for searching for arms. To a brutal, licentious soldiery, this supplied an opportunity for offering gross insults to the females, one of whom was a young married lady of great beauty and position. Her screams aroused the multitude; the spark was laid to the train; and, led by the lady's father and husband, the people rose in tumult. Arms were seized, and an indiscriminate slaughter of all the French in the city was the result. This was but the alarm note for a general rising; and in town after town upon that same day massacres took place, the news flying swiftly, till not a place remained in the hands of the French but Messina. So hot was the people's rage, and so long a reign of cruelty had they to avenge, that mercy was forgotten; neither sex nor age was spared, French nationality being the password for death. Fortresses were attacked and carried, sharp and decisive engagements took place, and garrison after garrison was slaughtered, Messina only remaining at last to be taken to free the island from the foreign yoke. But here a pause ensued, many of the more substantial inhabitants fearing the power of the insurgents as opposed to that of the trained soldiery. But again a spark illumined the fire. A citizen was seized by the French for appearing in public bearing arms. He resisted, aided by friends; but being overcome, they were borne off to prison, when, not content with the conquest, the Viceroy sent to arrest the prisoners' wives. This injustice roused the people, who flew to arms, attacked the French and slaughtered above 3,000, driving the others into their fortresses, which they took after an obstinate defense, and put the defenders to the sword. The insurrection, commencing as it did on the night of the Palermo procession, has since been known by the name of the Sicilian Vespers. The number of French put to the sword has been variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000; but, whatever the number, the slaughter was fierce and indiscriminate; and, in spite of after-efforts to recover the territory, Sicily was from that time lost to the reigning King of Naples, Charles of Anjou.—*Once a Week.*

The Court of Napoleon I.—Parisian society was still heterogeneous; the scythe of time had not yet smoothed its earthquake-rent surface, and strange uncouth débris, cast up from great social depths, was found in the most inappropriate positions, and everywhere mingling strangely with splendor and elegance. In the Faubourg St. Germain there was a little colony of the old noblesse, mummified specimens of the court of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Louis, among others Madame d'Houdetot and her now antique lover, St. Lambert, names familiar to the readers of Rosseau's *Confessions,* who lived in an old world that seemed centuries away, and who mercilessly mocked and satirized that parvenu world that was in perpetual quarantine to it. In the salons of Josephine was absorbed the old society of the Directory; the pure republican patriots had pocketed Napoleon's gold, and were now the most slavish of his adulators; but there the prevailing element was military, as it was throughout the land. France was a huge camp, and the Tuileries a tent, under which gathered soldiers and soldiers' wives; the former, brave men, who had won their epaulettes by brave deeds, but whose coarse unpolished manners totally unfitted them for a court; the latter, women who had sprung from all conditions of life—some from the palace, some from the gutter, and from all intermediate stages of the social ladder. With these were intermingled a sprinkling of vulgar *bourgeoisie,* grown rich upon the plundering of the aristocrats, and a few of the less stiff-necked of the *noblesse.* The manners of such assemblies may be imagined; the men, at ease only upon the field of battle, talked camp language, while their partners, decked in splendid costumes and priceless jewels, the spoils of war, in which they could scarcely walk or sit, were yet more objectionable by their ridiculous awkwardness and attempted fine-ladyism. How they looked in their huge, hideous turbans, foreheads covered with bull's curls, narrow-skirted, short-waisted dresses—the last remnants of the Classicism of the Directory—may be gathered from the pictures and caricatures of the time of our own Regency. Trénis and Vestris, the leaders of fashion and the genii of the dance, were their divinities, and the Terpsichorean the only art they could appreciate. The masquerade ball was a species of amusement much favored by Napoleon, as it afforded great facilities to the spy system. The Police took care to inform themselves of the costume which each person would assume, so that each mask was known to them. Fouché and his myrmidons were ubiquitous; no word was lost to them, and even the Emperor himself wandered through the rooms playing the exalted part of spy.

Nothing more splendid, however, than this parvenu court, gorgeous in splendor and embellished with all that was exquisite in pictures and statuary, the spoils of the Italian campaign, can be conceived. Upon being created Consul for life, Napoleon restored all the court offices, giving them, however, new names; for example, the chamberlains were called *préfets du palais;* he had his *petites levées* and his grand receptions, and days fixed for receiving each order of society. The costume of each was rigidly prescribed. Senators must be habited in velvet embroidered with gold, Tribunes in velvet embroidered with silver, Councilors of State in bright blue velvet, while the Consuls were attired in scarlet embroidered with gold. Upon the establishment of the Empire the ceremonials were fixed with equal rigidity. Every person, upon entering and quitting the presence, must make three distinct reverences to the Emperor and to the Empress and to all members of the Bonaparte family, none of whom must be addressed without permission. During the theatrical representations frequently given at the Tuileries, no person was permitted to laugh or to applaud. David, the savage Terrorist, the painter of Marat, he who offered to drink the hemlock with Robespierre, the sublime Republican, debased his genius to paint the formulary of these ceremonies, while in the album of Isabey, still to be found in the Bibliothèque du Roi, are preserved pictures of all the costumes. A mixture of coarseness and slavish obsequiousness to the Emperor and his belongings were the distinguishing traits of court manners. Napoleon modeled himself partly upon Augustus, partly upon Louis XIV. He caused triumphal arches to be raised, hunted at Fontainebleau, and gave magnificent fêtes at Versailles; but even these were military, representations of Marengo and other great battles being their principal features. Upon his marriage with Marie Louise he was more anxious than ever to restore the traditions of the old court, and many of the old aristocrats, who had until now held aloof, gathered around the Austrian luminary. From that time officers were not permitted to attend the assemblies in uniform; court costume was *de rigueur.* Inflated titles were cast about in wholesale profusion; Cambacérès, the old regicide Jacobin, was now his Serene Highness the Prince De Parme, and that spawn of the gutter, the vile Terrorist, Fouché, his Excellence the Duke D'Otrante. Even the very Sans culottes jeered at this gutter aristocracy sprung [illegible]

FINE ARTS.

THE WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION—SECOND NOTICE.

In a previous article notice has been taken of a considerable number of the more prominent pictures now on exhibition at the Academy of Design, but there yet remain many which cannot be passed over in silence.

Occupying the place of honor in the Corridor is Paul Marny's "Normandy Coast," (No. 59,) in many respects one of the most striking works in the exhibition, with its gloomy, windy sky and liquid water. There is a freedom, strength, and power of expression in this work which we may look for in vain among most of the marine pieces on the walls. The fishing-boats are actually scudding before the wind, and the waves are running. The water is no opaque substance, but is full of light and motion as it flies toward the shore, impelled by the tremendous force of the wind. In the West Room is a view of "St. Ouen," (No. 376,) by the same artist, in black and white, a most striking and elaborate work. We have rarely seen the gloomy grandeur and massive strength of these old buildings so forcibly impressed on the eye as we have them in this work. Mr. Marny may certainly feel well satisfied with the result of his labors. Mr. Matt. Morgan exhibits two pictures, "Pyramus" and "Thisbe," (Nos. 58 and 62,) which show much good drawing and power of expression, though reminding us rather too strongly of the French school. Of the English school we have fair examples by Boden, "The Last Load," (No. 81,) and by T. L. Rowbotham and Samuel Prout. François Rivoire's flower paintings (Nos. 55 and 63) should not be overlooked. For brilliancy, transparency, and truthfulness of color and firmness of drawing there is nothing in the exhibition equal to these two works, and we should much like to know the *technique* adopted by M. Rivoire to obtain such brilliant results.

Returning to the North Room, we find three large pictures by Mr. A. T. Bricher, "Manchester Cliffs" (No. 191) being perhaps the best. We cannot but admire Mr. Bricher's skill and power of expression, as displayed in these three works, his brilliancy of color and firmness of drawing stopping short of hardness of outline, yet all of Mr. Bricher's pictures remind us so strongly in color and general treatment of the work of another well-known artist that we must fain believe that Mr. Bricher's inspiration is taken at second hand. Mr. Louis C. Tiffany appears, perhaps, to more advantage in water-colors than in oils. His "Old and New Mosques, Cairo," "The Burning East," and "Dignity in Servitude" are excellent examples of his best style; but all seem to lack the essential elements of a good picture. There is a want of relief in them, and an uncertainty about the lights and shadows, which impel us to turn from them with an unsatisfied eye. The palm-trees in the largest picture have not rounded but flat stems, and the numerous figures gathered beneath the walls of the mosques look as if they were all stuck together, so little does Mr. Tiffany, apparently, understand how to "bring them out." Mr. Tiffany appears to succeed better with single figures. "Dignity in Servitude" (No. 179) is well worthy of notice, and is no doubt a very careful study from life. The President of the Society, Mr. James D. Smillie, is well represented by his large picture, (No. 182,) in which a calf has wandered, as the shades of evening fall, from its mother's side, and terribly frightened the little fellow is, as he runs and bellows among the tangled briars and coarse grass. The background is rather carelessly done, but the calf is uncommonly well drawn, and the mingled expression of fear and imbecility upon the little creature's face could have been given only by one who has studied calf-nature very closely indeed. "The Duke's Page," (No. 188,) by Vaini, contains the germ of a good thought, but it is not very strongly expressed. The boy has taken up his master's sword, and is musing over it, thinking perhaps of the time when he too may carry a good steel blade and win fame and fortune with it. The boy's face, however, is not good, and in spite of the very brilliant and harmonious color, one must pronounce it an unsatisfactory picture, unequal to Mr. Fenn's, which hangs nearly opposite. Mrs. Murray has several pictures in this room, which are not so good as those she usually sends. Mr. R. Swain Gifford's "Old Tangier, Morocco," (No. 167,) is a very striking work, with an Eastern atmosphere about it. The color too is good, though perhaps a little too much idealized.

Mr. E. K. Johnson's "Striking a Light" (No. 148) is far inferior to the work by which he was represented last year. It is hard in outline and unsatisfactory in color, though good enough in drawing and expression. Mr. J. G. Brown's "Rustic Milliner" is a better picture than this artist has favored the public with recently. There is good and careful work in it, unquestionably, but it is an unpleasantly obtrusive picture, and one in which we seek in vain for one touch of feeling. Among the smaller works in this room there is nothing superior to Eug. Lambert's "Kittens." It is for sale, according to the catalogue, and we are certainly surprised that it remains so. Painted with a broad and masterly touch, good in color, correct in drawing, and wonderfully strong in expression, it is, indeed, one of the gems of the collection. Such a wise, demure cat, and such charming, mischievous, wicked-looking kittens, could be painted only after a long and close study of nature. The fore-shortening of the neck, jaws, and mouth of the small creature lying on its back is a skillful bit of work.

Passing to the East Room, we find a good example of Detaille, "Going into Action," (No. 264,) and an illustration of a scene in Judd's "Margaret," by Darley, bad in color and good in drawing and expression. O. Saunier has several small but good paintings, "Duck Shooting" (No. 224) being, perhaps, the best; and F. Bridges exhibits some good work, showing a very careful study of bird life.

In the West Room, besides the works there already noticed, is a superb crayon drawing by Rudolph Stang, "St. Sebastian," (No. 387,) in which the saint is represented standing with his back to a tree, to which he is pinned by arrows. The mingled expressions of ecstacy and resignation on the upturned face are finely rendered, and the anatomy of the figure leaves nothing to be desired. Some fine pen-and-ink drawings by Mrs. Greatorex, from sketches made in Oberammergau, should not escape notice. They are superior, we think, to the specimens exhibited by this lady last year. Several small works by Fortuny. Ed. Frere, and other leading French artists, have been kindly loaned to the exhibition by Mr. John Taylor Johnston and Mr. George Whitney. In the North Room are two sketches by John Ruskin, (Nos. 180 and 184,) the property of Mr. S. P. Avery, and in the East Room a small marine sketch by Copley Fielding, "Off Tinemouth," (No. 284.) Crayons by Rosa Bonheur and Verboeckhoven, and a water-color by a Japanese artist, are also in the collection, so that a want of variety certainly cannot be complained of.

The exhibition will close on the 28th inst.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police arrests during the past week numbered 1,583....There were reported, at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week, 479 deaths, 459 births, and 143 marriages, showing an increase of 28 deaths and 6 marriages, and a decrease of 59 births, as compared with the preceding week.... Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 29 fires for the week ending yesterday, involving a loss of $38,401; insurance, $167,500. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness of occupants, 10; children playing with matches, 3; defective flues, 2; foul chimneys, 3; gasoline-lamp explosion, 1; kerosene-lamp explosion, 1; malicious mischief, 1; not ascertained, 2; overheated stove, 1; overheated stove-pipe, 2; sparks from match, 1; varnish upsetting on oven and igniting, 1; window-curtains taking fire from candle, 1.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the claims of Martin Naughtman and David Mesmer to represent the Eighth Assembly District instead of George Sherman, resumed its session yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel. The chairman, Mr. Vedder, and the other members of the committee were present. Eleven witnesses were examined who testified that they voted for Naughtman, but many of them were unable to read, and could not say what other names were on the Tammany ticket. They stated that they voted the whole Democratic ticket, and believed they took the tickets from the Tammany box. The Chairman asked Mr. Windgate upon what theory Mr. Naughtman contested the election, and whether he proposed to show a change of votes sufficient to unseat the present member. Counsel replied that they did not propose to do this. What they aimed to establish was the existence of fraud in a certain number of election districts, and that upon these grounds he proposed to ask the committee to throw out the entire vote for member of Assembly in the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, [illegible], Twentieth, and Twenty-first Election Districts. In consequence of the delays which have been experienced in bringing the witnesses before the committee, Mr. Krans, on the part of Mr. Sherman, asked the Chairman to make some stipulation with Mr. Naughtman to conclude the examination of witnesses by giving a certain time for the production of such as he wished to bring forward, and it was arranged that the hearing of the case should be adjourned for some days when the case of Mr. Naughtman will be closed.

MR. PETER COOPER'S IDEA OF RAPID TRANSIT.

The following letter has been addressed to Hon. H. G. Eastman, of Dutchess County by Mr. Peter Cooper, on a new mode of rapid transit:

NEW-YORK Feb. 7 1874.

Hon. H. G. Eastman:

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I write to say that I have given some attention to the subject of rapid transit in our City. I have satisfied myself with a plan, that I feel so sure of the great advantages it will have over all other plans that have been presented, that I will gladly subscribe $100,000 in a stock for that purpose as soon as satisfactory parties are found to undertake the work. My plan would require the covering of the entire sidewalks of an avenue; or, as I should recommend in preference, that a right of way, from twenty-five to thirty feet wide, on the east side of Third avenue, should be purchased, running directly through the second stories of all the houses, distant 100 feet from the east line of said Third avenue.

It will be found that the present foundation of the houses are amply sufficient for the support of an endless chain of light eight-wheel cars, of six feet in width, with their backs and ends to run close together, forming an endless chain of wire rope and cars, with six feet of sidewalk on each side for entering the cars. These cars are to be drawn by this endless wire rope, fastened strongly to the centre of each car. This propelling wire rope will be entirely out of the way of doing or receiving harm. The weight of the wire rope will be carried by being fastened to the centre of each car, and will thus form an endless chain of cars and rope, to be propelled by being made to pass round a drum-wheel, driven by a stationary steam power, to be placed, one end at Harlem bridge, the other at any convenient place in the lower part of the City. The advantages of this plan over all others are that it will own a well-lighted, covered right of way through its whole length. The rail track will cross all the streets at a sufficient height to be out of the way of street travel, and free from the constant danger of frightening horses, and free also from the inconvenience of snow and rain, sparks and gas, that must be spread through the streets by any locomotive propelling power.

The great advantage of this plan is that the cars can be propelled at any required speed, and can be made to stop at any convenient distances, and receive and discharge passengers at all parts of the line, and take up all the power expended in stopping the cars in a way that will be immediately given out again to set them in motion, and thus save at least one-half of the propelling power.

This plan of road will be at an equal height from the street throughout its whole line, and will require no more power than a dead level, as there will always be as much weight going down hill as there is going up.

Another great advantage of this plan is that it will be nearly free from noise. The rails can be greased, and any amount of freight and baggage be carried through a sheltered way, on platform cars placed in this line of cars, at convenient distances apart. All goods can be taken on and off at all the stopping places on the line, in the same time that will be required for the passengers to get in and out of the cars.

This plan will not disturb the vaults, gas and water pipes of the street, and will make sheltered convenient business places of all the second stories of the buildings through its whole line, and would if required transport a million of people in a day.

Yours with great respect, PETER COOPER.

THE BROOKLYN POOR.

The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is one of those charitable organizations which conducts its good work with as little publicity as possible. Its meetings, as a rule, are held in private. The last meeting of the Board of Managers was held at No. 108 Livingston street on Thursday evening. Ripley W. Ropes presided. The General Agent, in presenting his monthly report, remarked that in the twelve years during which he had been the agent of the society, he had never known so pressing a month as January had been. The following is a synopsis of the statistics for the month:

Whole number of families assisted	3,246
Whole number of persons assisted	12,614
For groceries and bread	$3,764 74
For 439 tons of coal; 22 chaldrons coke	3,138 15
For rents, in part	62 00
For redeeming goods from pawn and removing families	27 35
For funerals, medicines, &c.	33 98
For shoes, dry goods, clothing, &c.	208 34
Total	$7,234 56

After the report had been read and adopted a considerable time was spent in debate upon the best means of helping the needy; what food to give, and how to give it so as to make the means of the society go as far as possible—above all, how to get the funds so that the work of the society might be continued during the remainder of the season. After leaving the work of the association for the present month in the hands of the President and General Agent, the board adjourned.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At the next meeting of the Board of Governors of the Produce Exchange the project of getting a more suitable building in which to transact their business will be considered. The present Exchange has long been deemed unsuitable in many respects. The reading-room is absolutely disgraceful to such an institution. It is held in the basement of the building, and in a room the ceiling of which is scarcely six feet from the floor, and the ventilation is very imperfect. It is an apartment in which few would wish to linger for any length of time, and its general appearance is very uninviting. There are no committee rooms, in fact, with the exception of one small room in the basement, which in every respect resembles the reading-room in point of unsuitability. There are frequently four or five committee meetings on the same day, and for want of a proper place to meet in they have to discuss the various matters referred to them on the floor of the Exchange. The business of the Exchange is growing larger every year, and the members feel that the time has arrived when they should possess a building which would be indicative of the magnitude and importance of the interests represented by them.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Commissioners of Excise during last week: On Monday twenty applications for licenses were made; amount received, $1,426 67; Tuesday, seven applications, amount, $450; Wednesday, four applications, amount, $258 60; Thursday, ten applications, amount, $750; Friday, fourteen applications, amount, $1,037 50; Saturday, six applications, amount, $460. Total number of applications for the week, sixty-one; total amount received, $4,382 67. Number of applications previously reported, 7,211; total, 7,272. Total amount received to date, $543,978 94. Licenses granted last week, forty-three; withdrawn, one. Money returned during the week for refunded licenses, $1,920. Two hundred and sixty-one cases of violation of the Excise law by selling on Sunday, Dec. 28, 1873, were tried by the Commissioners during the week, and dismissed for want of evidence. The board has transmitted the names of 298 persons found selling without licenses, to the Police Commissioners, whose duty it will be to look after the delinquents. Forty cases of violation of the Excise law were given to the counsel of the board for prosecution.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

In the Kings County Surrogate's Court, during the past week, before Hon. William D. Veeder, Surrogate, the following wills were proved: Alexander Gibson, late of Pensacola, Fla.; Joshua B. Graves, Guli Elma Townsend, Sarah M. Sparrow, Mary A. Fitzgerald, Patrick O'Toole, Frederick Knebel, Mary Ann Mann, Samuel M. Hewlett, Kate Mellehy, Margaret Home, and Emma F. Carlton, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Julius Theodore Fuchs, known as Theodore Julius Fuchs, and also as Theodore Fuchs, Harriet Spencer, Herbert Spain, Barbara Kaal, Sophie Liess, formerly Sophia Thess, Joseph Eastmead, and Eliza Neary, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Mary Fuchs were granted to John Richer, of Sophie W. Wrede to Wilhelmina Mohr, of Virginia V. Geddes and Mary E. Geddes to J. Cushing Edwards, all of the City of Brooklyn.

THE COX DIVORCE CASE.

The case of James Cox against Caroline Cox, made famous by the conviction of one Walter T. Hatch, a divorce detective, for perjury, was before Judge Reynolds, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, on a motion to set aside the report of the Referee. Some months since D. B. Thompson was appointed Referee, and reported in favor of the husband. This report is now sought to be set aside by the wife, as unwarranted by the facts. The case was argued on behalf of the wife by S. D. Morris and David Barnett, Mr. B. F. Tracy and John U. Shorter appearing for the husband. Judge Reynolds reserved his decision.

VACATING ASSESSMENTS.

Controller Green was yesterday served with orders to vacate the following assessments: Paving Third avenue from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth street, and Ninth street from Broadway to Sixth avenue, on the petition of Charles F. Southmayd; paving West Washington place from Fourth street to Sixth avenue, on the petition of Julia Southmayd and on petition of Susan Spofford for paving West street from Chambers to Worth street. Francis S. Wynkoop, through his attorney, made a second demand for $35,000 as compensation for a building taken in the extension of Church street in 1869.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POPULAR OPINIONS ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

A CURIOUS CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One day this week the coachman of a gentleman living on West Twenty-third street was shoveling the snow in front of the door.

A horse railroad is located in the street, and after a fall of snow the employes of the railroad company are in the habit of clearing off the track there, as elsewhere through the City, by heaping up the snow between the rails and the sidewalk.

In driving his employer home the evening before, the coachman had been unable to stop with his carriage at the sidewalk on account of the heaped-up snow, and stopping upon the track, had received from one of the car-drivers a torrent of his choice abuse, mingled with threats of taking off his wheel or running into the back of his carriage.

The coachman, on this account, was trying to level down a little of the snow before the sidewalk, so that the carriage could stand between the sidewalk and the track.

In doing so, he accidentally threw a few shovelfuls upon the track itself.

The notorious Jacob Sharp, President of the road, chanced to be passing on a car. He called a policeman and ordered the arrest of the offender.

The astonished coachman was carried to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and there herded with a crowd of thieves and drunkards until the arrival of Justice Sherwood.

He then was granted an examination, and promptly discharged, it appearing that he had not in any way obstructed the cars, and that no law prohibits a householder from throwing upon the track of a City railroad the snow, which, falling there, has been heaped up before his sidewalk by the servants of the railroad.

The coachman's employer is prosecuting Mr. Sharp for the false imprisonment, and has had him arrested and held to bail, so that the private outrage will probably be punished, but the public are interested in the case as involving the question of the rights of a citizen as against these corporations

The only Corporation ordinance upon the subject is the one directing every householder to shovel the snow from his sidewalk after it falls, and to spread it evenly over the street, so as to permit the passage of vehicles.

The only law upon the subject is an old statute relative to steam roads, as it was passed before horse railroads were thought of, making it a misdemeanor to injure or obstruct an engine, building, or other property of a railroad.

But for years the City roads have claimed so complete a right to the streets through which they pass, that hardly any one has had the temerity to contest it, until, within a few weeks, a case similar to the above was tried, resulting in a verdict against the railroad.

In this matter of disposing of the snow that falls upon the track, their pretensions are especially outrageous. They pile it up upon the side of the street so that it is almost impossible for a wagon or carriage to pass, and they are driven to the track. While there they are met by a decision of the Court of Appeals, holding that the cars have there a prior right, and that no other vehicle can drive slowly or stop there so as to obstruct travel.

The theory of granting privileges to these horse railroads of laying tracks in the public streets is that they do not interfere with their general use for the public benefit, as other vehicles can still use them; but after a heavy fall of snow the effect is to give a virtual monopoly to these corporations.

The only remedy seems to be to compel the railroads to cart away the snow from their tracks; and some of our best citizens have been trying for years to have such an ordinance passed.

Now that the question is getting into the courts, it is to be hoped that the railroad companies will be compelled to at least keep their tracks free from snow, as some return for the profits they make from the public. CITIZEN.

HON. CHARLES S. SPENCER'S THIRD AVENUE QUICK-TRANSIT BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hon. Charles S. Spencer, a Republican member of the Assembly from this City, has signalized his entrance into public life by the introduction of a fine specimen of special legislation and spoliation entitled "The Third Avenue Quick-Transit Company." The bill bears upon its face sufficient evidence of its being a part of the present Third Avenue Street-railroad Corporation, a company which has made millions out of its franchise, but refuses to pay the City $66,700 which it owes for car license fees. Not content with its present free occupation of one of the finest and most frequented thoroughfares in the City, these corporators now come forward with a proposition which is as audacious as was the great Vanderbilt steal of 1872. The first section names Robert Squires, William Remsen, Henry Remsen, Henry Hart, Maltby G. Lane, John B. Hobby, William J. Valentine, Silvanus S. Riker, Sylvester R. Comstock, Henry Smith, Jonathan Thorn, James Boorman Johnston, and Thurlow Weed. This is rather skillful intermingling of black, white, and other kinds of spirits for the purpose of hoodwinking the public. The Henry Smith, I presume, is the celebrated "Hank," who has been so successful in his management of savings banks, and at present the largest owner of the Metropolitan Police, also the senior member of Mayor Havemeyer's new firm of Smith, Charlick, Gardner & Company. There are provisions for a capital of six millions of dollars; also, for an extended route and occupation of streets and public places without compensation to the City. Section 12 is the specially interesting feature; and as I know it will be pleasant reading for the citizens of our misgoverned City, I beg you will insert it in full:

SEC. 12. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York are hereby authorized and directed, through the Controller of said City, to subscribe for $6,000,000 of the stock of the said company, provided that no subscription for said stock shall be made without the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said City, and then only for such amounts within the said sum as the said Commissioners shall authorize. The Controller of said City is directed to issue, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the aforesaid amount of $6,000,000 in stock of the City of New-York, which shall be known as "the Third Avenue Quick-transit Company fund stock." The certificates representing said stock are hereby directed to be signed by said Controller and countersigned by the Mayor of the City of New-York, and be sealed with the common seal of the City of New-York, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council thereof. Said stock shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and the principal thereof shall be payable in annual installments; but no installments shall be payable within thirty years from the date of its issue. The faith of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty is hereby pledged for its payment and the annual interest thereon. To provide the amount authorized by this section before the said stock shall be issued, the Controller of said City is authorized to issue revenue bonds, from time to time, in anticipation of the sale of said stock, payable at such times as he shall determine, and from the proceeds of said stock redeem and cancel such revenue bonds. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation in the City and County of New-York, in each and every year, the amount required to pay the annual interest on the loans authorized by this section, and also to raise in each year, when said stock shall become due and payable, the amount required for such purpose. The Controller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the said company the amount herein authorized to be subscribed by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty from time to time, as may be called for by said company, and receive the certificates of stock of said company for the amount so paid. The interest of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty in said stock shall be represented by the Commissioner of Public Works of said City.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect immediately.

Although the exact meaning of this section is somewhat foggy, there can be no reasonable doubt of its intention, which is to take from the tax-payers six millions of dollars, for the benefit of those disinterested public benefactors whose names appear in the first section. The State of New-York has a monopoly of this peculiar kind of legislation. These bills seem to come in regular succession—one a year. The first was the Vanderbilt five, six, or seven million steal of 1872; the second, the Industrial Exhibition attempt of two millions and a half of 1873; and the third, the present of six millions. In no other country or State have legislative bodies ever assumed the right to give away private property. Pennsylvania, which has achieved such bad eminence in the way of corrupt legislation, and New-Jersey, which has followed so closely Pennsylvania's lead, have never attempted anything so openly in violation of personal and property rights. The only hope of defeat exists in the fact that this bill is, or may be, an infringement upon the Vanderbilt patent. The Industrial Exhibition steal was organized and put through the Legislature under the protection of at least one of the prominent members of the regular Vanderbilt lobby. It is possible there may be several dummies in that interest among the incorporators of this new steal; if there are, the bill is certain to be passed by both Houses of the Legislature. Nothing short of an earthquake, which would swallow the Capitol building with its human contents, can prevent it.

In my opinion the time has arrived when the people of this City ought to decide whether or not they will continue to obey laws enacted by corrupt legislation, which arbitrarily, without consideration, takes from them their property and gives it to others. A meeting should be called at the Cooper Institute, and resolutions passed requesting the Legislature to cease the consideration of such measures. NUDIS VERBIS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874.

ARMY VERSUS CIVIL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In one of your articles of THE TIMES this morning, headed "Washington Notes," I observe that you have given a fair portion of your columns to Gen. Harney's opinion of the Indian question.

Permit me to say you have done well. There is no man in this country so well qualified as Gen. Harney to express an opinion on a subject so important to settlers in the West, to the Indians themselves, and to the Government.

Gen. Harney has passed most of his life in the West, is perfectly conversant with the habits, prejudices, and customs of the Indians, and being retired from active service, and wholly independent in his circumstances, cannot be supposed to speak or act from interested motives. The army has always been useful to the Indians. The civil service never. In the civil service men take office with a view to pecuniary profit. The officers of the army take only their pay, and do their duty. We have had experience enough in New-York to know that officers in the civil service have no eye to anything but their own profit. They care nothing for the State, and think only of themselves or their party. I do not hesitate to affirm that there is more honesty in the army and navy, more honor, than in all the civil departments put together. L.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874.

INSULTING LADIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By your article in the paper to-day, "A Just Punishment," you have earned the thanks of every lady in New-York.

You can have no idea how dreadfully far this evil of insulting ladies has gone. A great many ladies never dare enter an omnibus on this account, and it is not only perpetrated by those calling themselves "gentlemen," but conductors of cars and policemen also indulge in it.

Not long ago a beautiful girl of my acquaintance was crossing Broadway at Fourteenth street, when the policeman, in pretense of helping her, put his arm around her waist!

She never crosses where there is a policeman any more.

The conductors so manage it that when a lady is getting in, the car gives a start and almost throws her over; and he then has an excuse for putting his hands upon her, and almost always when getting out. But the most distressing evil is that which you have mentioned—well-dressed men.

Please drive out this evil, as you have so many, and earn the grateful thanks of thousands besides YOUR CONSTANT READER.

THE HAVANA LOTTERY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would ask, can you not through your paper, which has unearthed so much fraud within two years and saved the public from being enormously swindled any longer, do one more good service? I refer to the Havana lottery, and agents or brokers, as they call themselves. They advertise highest price paid for Spanish doubloons, implying that they pay prizes in gold, which is not the case. They pay in Havana Bank bills. I do not know their value, but I suppose it is not much. Vast amounts of money are paid for this worthless trash, and I think if these facts were kept before the people large sums could be saved and the business be destroyed. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1874.

A DANGEROUS NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to direct your attention, as a reformer of civic abuses, to the telegraph wires at the crossing of Madison avenue and Forty-sixth street. A dozen wires are stretched across Madison avenue at this point from supporting posts at unsuitable distances. Some of them are already dangerously near the top of a carriage. A little more sagging of a dark night, and some coachman will be seriously injured, if not killed, and some carriage run away with. ISAAC WILLIAMS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1874.

A CORRESPONDENT OVERHAULED, ACKNOWLEDGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to thank the person who called my attention to the error in computation of interest in my letter on our banking system, published in your paper on Wednesday last. The first should have been $36,000,000; the second $9,000,000.

But the mistake does not affect the principle advocated by the article. WILLIAM VOORHIS.

NYACK, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE TROUSSEAU.

The London *Court Journal* says: "Never was the world of fashion of St. Petersburg in such a state of turmoil as at this moment. The ladies of the great world, who for so many seasons past have been content to be led, guided—nay, sometimes driven—by the great autocrat of Paris fashion, have been most eager to behold the result of his labors, and have waited, full of wonder, at what new device his fancy can have created, and what the new decree by which he is about to enforce the observance. To the great astonishment of the Russian portion of his fair subjects, it is found, however, that the orders for the marriage trousseau of the Grand Duchess Marie have not been confined to the great autocrat alone, but have been distributed among several other claimants to sovereignty over the especial world he has so long mad entirely his own; and that other Parisian artists—nay, more, several of the most distinguished of the London houses in matters of dress and adornment—have been called to share in the greatest responsibility which has been incurred by taste and fashion ever since the marriage of the Brince of Wales. The peculiar novelty in the dresses of Parisian make is found in the adoption of silver, which has been applied to every purpose of ornamentation. One of the evening dresses made for the Grand Duchess is of sky blue satin, with a deep flounce reaching nearly to the knee of silver net. The tunic, composed entirely of silver net of the lightest and most delicate fabric, is turned back à la Vénitienne, the facings of pale lemon-colored faille, and bordered by a glittering fringe of silver. Another dress is of pearl-grey velvet, embroidered à la hussard in silver, with one silver epaulette, from which depends a thick silver cord, which, passing under the arm, is fastened on the bosom by a large oval ornament of polished silver, somewhat larger than a brooch, and highly wrought with talismanic devices. The laces furnished by the Russian manufacturers are of the richest and most artistic kind. The short veil and long train worn in the ancient court costume of Russia have both been made at the great imperial lace factory at Moscow. The great beauty of the fabric, of which too small a quantity can be made ever to allow of its introduction into commerce, consists in the delicacy with which the threads of diverse thickness are introduced into the pattern. Like the ancient tapestry of the Savonerie, near Paris, the lace of Moscow can only be executed for the imperial family, or as valuable presents to foreign sovereigns. The short veil made for the Princess Marie is said to be one of the finest specimens of this manufacture ever beheld, the roses which form the pattern being so beautifully shaded as to appear in relief. The train, which is *à colonne*, a design of ferns and creeping plants, with bees and butterflies scattered over the ground, "is just fit to be framed," according to the opinion of a Russian lady, who has just been permitted to view it. But of all the wonders the dresses of English manufacture have been regarded as the greatest. This innovation in an imperial trousseau is considered a bold stroke indeed. Does it argue that the universality of Parisian taste is about to be disputed, or that the English *couturières* have at last asserted their independence of the tyrannical vagaries of the great artists of Paris? As in Russia it is generally the gentlemen who dictate the laws of female fashion and pronounce the fiat of acceptance or dismissal of the designs suggested from abroad, it is of course imagined that the taste of the royal bridegroom has predominated throughout, and the ladies of St. Petersburg, who have been forced to submit to the large buckles, and steel stirrups, and leathern trimmings from Paris, find themselves completely *deroutées* by the simplicity and distinction of the walking and driving costumes, the great majority of which have come from London. There is, on the other hand, much variety and grace in the articles of ephemeral taste and fancy which Paris alone can supply. The *aumônières* of all colors, assorted to the dresses with which they are to be worn, are some of them marvels of delicate execution and beauty. On one of these, composed of crimson velvet of mediæval form, the imperial arms of Russia are embroidered with the most exquisite minuteness and delicacy, the whole in precious stones of different colors. This *aumônière* is presented by the Czar himself, and is said to contain the most splendid collection of all the gold coins in Russia, for the purposes of distributing in alms on the day of marriage. The whole city is in a fever of expectation concerning the public exhibition of the trousseau and jewels, but as yet no intimation of this time-honored custom has been sent forth.

GOV. GROOME, OF MARYLAND.

Hon. James B. Groome, who has been elected Governor of Maryland, to supply the vacancy caused by the transfer of Gov. Whyte to the United States Senate, is a lawyer by profession, in good practice, and has had very considerable political experience, having been several times in the Legislature, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. His father, the late Col. John C. Groome, of Elkton, an able lawyer and genial gentleman, was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State in 1857.

LIFE IN ITALY.

THE WINTER IN MILAN—MUSICAL NOTES—FATHER GAVAZZI.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MILAN, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1873.

After all, very little practical knowledge is displayed by nine-tenths of those who write and talk about the European cities—those of Italy more especially. The majority of persons absorb their conceptions of this land of interest either from modern novel writers, who in all probability have never seen the places and customs they discourse about, or from the glowing language of the poets. Thus delusions are fostered, unreasonable expectations are created, and travelers who come here with minds full of unsubstantial imaginings find themselves doomed to bitter disappointment. If mere sight-seers were the only sufferers from these false impressions it would matter little, but, unfortunately, they are a fruitful source of annoyance and even injury to a much more deserving class. Every year there arrive here in Milan, where I am now living, scores of young people of both sexes, intending to remain two or three years, or until they have perfected their education in music. The greater number of these are young ladies of seventeen or thereabout, many of them beautiful, often inexperienced, and generally alone. I need not dwell upon the dangers and sufferings incurred by these defenseless, inexperienced girls, with their high-wrought, romantic feelings, among perfect strangers, and particularly a people of the Italian standard of morality. In a future letter I shall endeavor to show the real danger and point out its unhappy consequences, to which, I am sorry to say, I am able to bear witness.

One of the false ideas readers and talkers have of this "sunny Italy" is the climate. We hear a great deal about the blue skies of Italy, but never a word about its rainy ones, or of its heavy mists and damp, chilly days that often merge into weeks, nay, sometimes into months. To give you a specimen of the serene atmosphere of this sunny land, so called, I will just state that from the 1st of October to the present date we have not once seen a cloudless sky. During the whole of this time we have had but seventeen dry days, and we shall consider ourselves fortunate if, in six weeks or even two months, we can again survey the blue vault of Heaven. Though the mercury never falls so low as in New-York, I find I require just as much clothing to keep comfortable here as I would at any time during your American Winter. This may seem strange to the aforesaid majority of readers and talkers, but it is true nevertheless. When I ask an Italian what it means, he points, as he throws the corner of his warm cloak gracefully over his left shoulder to the north, and says: "Ah, you foreigners have many wrong ideas of our country. You forget that we have points to our compass, and that over there lie the mighty glaciers and mountains of perpetual snow, whose frozen breath sweeps over our beautiful valleys, chilling our sensitive bodies, and condensing our warm air into rain or mist." And so it is. It is not the skies, which are indeed very beautiful, that are to blame for our disappointment, but our own ignorance. A rather amusing feature of this cold weather is the means the women of the middle and lower classes take to keep themselves warm. You see them going about the house, walking in the street, or standing gossiping at their doors, holding an earthen pot filled with hot ashes and live coals under their aprons, and, when sewing or knitting, they rest their feet upon them. I consider the name given to this article of female comfort a rich satire. "Il Marito," (the husband,) they call it. Poor things! as far as I can judge this novel husband gives them more comfort than their black-eyed handsome spouses ever pretend to.

Milan is looking very gay—that is, as gay as the bad weather will admit of—with its festive preparations for Christmas and New-Year's Day. The windows of the stores are filled with the best and most curious toys it has ever been my lot to see—dolls that seem too perfect to be made a toy, games that we in America have never even heard of, and a multitude of things that for finish and beauty I have never seen equaled. As for the confectionery, it is perfectly wonderful the variety, delicacy, and beauty the Italians have attained in this industrial art.

The La Scala season opens on the evening of the 26th with every prospect of a brilliant success. I am glad to see that Miss Josey Jones, a young lady of Cincinnati, Ohio, is among the singers named on the bills. I believe from what I hear that the débutante is sure to come off with flying colors. Several young Americans of both sexes are to make their first bow before the public this coming season of opera. In my next I shall give a list of their names, and tell you with what success their first appearance was crowned. Rubinstein has been giving a series of concerts here. He met with unusual appreciation, considering his jealous audience, for despite their great love of music, Italians cannot or will not enjoy that of a foreign school, however good, beautiful, and well-rendered it may be. Their best critic, Philippi, had the bravery to tell the Milanese last Winter, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to introduce a German opera, Wagner's "Lohengrin," at the La Scala, that the Italians had not yet advanced far enough in the knowledge of music and harmony to understand the great German masters. Of course this gave great offense, and it is doubtful if they will ever forgive him.

The velocipedists of this city muster quite a goodly number. They have a club and have instituted a regular course of season races. The season has only just commenced. The first race brought to the field thirteen riders. The running was remarkably good. The winner, Signor Pietro Donner, was awarded a handsome gold medal.

Gavazzi is giving lectures in Rome, in refutation of the Pope's late encyclical. This is indeed bearding the lion in his den. Only a few years ago his life would have paid the forfeit of such a venture One requires to live in this once stronghold of the Church to realize the great change that has befallen the once mighty Papal power. The monasteries and convents, those monuments and aforetime instruments of its despotism, are being turned into more useful purposes than living tombs for God's creatures. The kitchens belonging to the monks of the ex-convents of the Carmina, at Rome, consisting of fifty spacious apartments, are undergoing transformation into soup-kitchens for the poor and needy. His Majesty, Victor Emmanuel, is contributing largely to their support. The presence of four Jesuit priests in Florence the other day necessitated a guard of soldiers to prevent the citizens from doing them bodily harm. Even his Holiness, in these his last days of action, seems to be with his own hand striving to efface its visible strength and glory. He has sent forth an order to have all the relics in the churches transported to the Vatican. This order implies not only the relics, but also the gold and silver cases in which they are contained. Some of the latter are very precious, even from an artistic point of view. The heads of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, which were preserved upon the high altar of St. John, in the Lateran, were among the first of the relics to be removed. E. J.

DEDICATION SERVICES OF A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

The dedicatory services of the new Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of McDonough street, Brooklyn, of which Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., is Pastor, are appointed to be held as follows: Thursday evening, Feb. 12, at 7:30 o'clock, dedication sermon by Rev. John Hall, D. D.; subject, "Our Church, its Strength and Beauty." Sunday, Feb. 15, at 10:30 A. M., sermon by the Pastor, Rev. F. G. Clark, D. D.; subject, "Binding the Sacrifice with Cords." The services in the afternoon, entitled the Childrens' Dedication, and addresses will be made by Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., and the Pastor. At 7:30 in the evening, sermon by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D.; subject, "The True Elements of Church Life." Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., sermon by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D.; subject, "Behold the Lamb of God." On Thursday evening following, the concluding sermon will be delivered by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D.; subject, "Soul-saving the Life Work of the Church."

A CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES.

Thomas Cook, while intoxicated, fell down stairs at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, and broke his right arm....Jacob DeCosta, aged sixty, of Sixty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, jumped overboard from Pier No. 23 East River yesterday. He was rescued and taken to Park Hospital....David Condon, of No. 306 East Sixty-first street, fell at No. 240 South street, and broke a leg....Francis Haggerty, aged fifty, of No. 401 East Thirty-fourth street, dropped dead yesterday afternoon at Thirty-fourth street and First avenue.... Kate O'Donnell, aged fourteen, of No. 66 Mangin street, was slightly injured yesterday by a collision between car No. 14 of the Canal Street Line and car No. 70 of the Avenue B line, at Canal and Essex streets....Charles Shaller, of No. 293 Rivington street, while at work in a saw mill in Tompkins street, fell from a ladder and broke his wrist.... Francis Wild, of No. 90 First avenue, fell on the sidewalk in Mercer street, near Amity, and fractured his right wrist.

THE MARSH LAND COMPANY.

ALLEGED OUTRAGEOUS INFRINGEMENTS UPON THE RIGHTS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The act "to authorize the drainage of marsh lands on Staten and Long Islands" was passed on the 9th of June, 1868, but the operations of the company authorized and chartered by the act did not begin to attract special attention until last Summer, when the aims of the incorporators became in a measure apparent. In order that the public, and especially those interested in property affected by the act, may more thoroughly understand the matter, an abstract of the act, together with the declaratory preamble adopted by the Legislature, is herewith given:

Whereas, In the judgment of the Legislature of the State of New-York, the tide-water marshes and overflowed lands on Staten Island and Long Island cannot be profitably and practically drained by the numerous individual owners thereof; and,

Whereas, The revenues of that portion of the State would be largely increased by the taxes on the said marsh lands when properly fitted for occupancy and use; and

Whereas, The maintenance of such drainage will be a public work, requiring continuous and constant care to protect the interests of the large number of persons who may use and occupy said lands when reclaimed, and who by such occupancy and use would add considerably to the wealth and population of the State; and

Whereas, The frequent overflowing of said marshes materially interferes with the construction, maintenance, and use of suitable highways of travel thereon for the accommodation of the people; and

Whereas, Said marshes in their present condition are detrimental to the public welfare of the populous communities in their vicinity; therefore,

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Then follows the act in detail. By it Spencer B. Driggs, Wm. P. Powers, George H. Welsh, John B. Green, Benjamin Hartwell, Darius Farley, Charles Craft, Thomas G. Holley, and such other persons as they may associate with them, are constituted and declared a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, to be known as the Marsh Land Company, and by that name they and their successors and assignees shall have continual succession, and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, &c. And they and their successors, by the same name and style, shall have power to hold, purchase and improve, and convey such real and personal estate as they may deem necessary. The capital stock shall be $1,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, to be subscribed and paid in installments as the Directors may direct in the by-laws. Nine Directors are to be chosen on the first Tuesday of December of each year. Five Directors shall be competent to transact business. The original act is very long, and gives the company sweeping powers in taking possession of lands.

On the 22d of April, 1869, the act was amended so as to give to the company still greater power. By its provisions they may take possession of any land between high and low water marks, build a dyke, and then cut off the water front of any property. The act even allows them to take possession of any meadow land over which the tide has ever passed, which, of course, includes millions of dollars worth of property from which the farmers now obtain a considerable revenue in hay and other crops. It is understood that the company now propose to erect mills and other structures on property thus taken on Staten Island, thus shutting off property-owners from valuable water fronts, and the fact has only lately been made public that hundreds of maps have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, covering claims to a vast amount of land now held in fee by private owners. Among others, Gov. Dix has only recently paid at the rate of $300 an acre for a large tract of meadow land adjoining his estate at Quogue, and this, as the law now stands, must go to the Marsh Land Company.

Senator King has taken hold of this matter in good earnest, in the interest of his constituents in Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties, and is working zealously for the repeal of the act constituting the company. If he should fail in this, it is understood that an action will be immediately commenced in the courts to test its constitutionality. It is alleged, in this connection, that a number of the documents relating to the company have been abstracted from the office of the Secretary of State.

MAILING DANGEROUS ARTICLES.

While yesterday's mails were being assorted in the Post Office, the attaches discovered and detained some rather dangerous consignments which had been passed through to this City. One was a formidable-looking percussion shell-cartridge, about three inches in length, sent from Palmer & Deppest, of Savannah, Ga., to E. Remington & Sons, of Broadway. The other article discovered was a carpenter's chisel, about six inches in length, the pointed end of which protruded several inches, addressed to Willis Thrall & Son, of Hartford, Conn., by Supple & Walton, of No. 625 Market street, Philadelphia. The mailing of both these articles is a direct violation of section 87, chapter 6, of the Post Office regulations. Postmaster James detained the property, and laid the matter before the Postmaster General for his action. It is astonishing that the cartridge, which is of an explosive nature, and exceedingly dangerous, should have traveled from Savannah to this City without causing damage.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MERCHANT.

Rufus H. Delafield, aged seventy-two years, President of the Delafield and Baxter Cement Manufacturing Company, No. 54 Pine street, died suddenly at the residence of his son-in-law, No. 253 Fifth avenue, yesterday morning. His death resulted from natural causes. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest. Mr. Delafield was the youngest of the five brothers, who have for some fifty years been known in this City, in professional or business life. Only a few weeks since the death of Gen. Delafield, an elder brother, was announced in Washington, and now comes, and most unexpectedly, the death of the youngest member of one of the oldest and best of our City families. Mr. Delafield was a resident of Staten Island. Few men in the community were more esteemed for integrity, and in the circle of a large family and many friends few could be more missed or a death more lamented. The funeral will take place from Trinity Church at 2 P. M. on Monday.

THE CHAIN-GANG.

The following-named prisoners were removed on Friday from the City Prison to Sing Sing, in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: John Creswell, burglary in the first degree and assault with intent to kill, twenty years; Patrick Murphy, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Adams, assault and battery with intent to kill, eight years; Mary Jane Sutherland, grand larceny, four years; Jane Pool, robbery, ten years; John Murray, burglary, two years and six months; Henry Ammon, forgery, two years; Morris Rosenthal, forgery, two years; John McCoey, burglary, one year and nine months; Jas. Manning, grand larceny, two years and six months; and Daniel Clark, grand larceny, two years and six months.

THE WILLIAM STREET FIRE.

The following are the losses and insurances of the occupants of the building No. 176 William street, in which a fire occurred on Friday evening, as published in THE TIMES yesterday: First floor, occupied by Tilden & Co., chemists, loss by water on stock and fixtures, $4,000; insured for $19,000; second floor, occupied by Nagle & Warren, leather dealers, loss on stock, $6,000; insured for $18,000; third, fourth, and fifth floors, occupied by J. Rudolphe & Co., wholesale druggists, loss $16,000; insured for $36,000. The building is owned by the Lorillard estate, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured for $16,000. Fire Marshal Sheldon is investigating the cause of the explosion, from which the fire originated.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Patrolman Hannon, of the Harbor Police, while passing through West Broadway yesterday morning, observed three men carrying several boxes. Their movements aroused his suspicions, and he endeavored to intercept the men, whereupon they threw down the boxes and fled. The boxes were found to contain twenty-two dozen linen handkerchiefs, which it was subsequently ascertained had been stolen from the truck of Thomas Fitzsimmons, of No. 502 West Twenty-sixth street, on Friday evening. Fifteen boxes of the same style of handkerchiefs were subsequently found in the street by an officer of the Fifth Precinct.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

During the past week 6,830 persons were accomodated with lodgings at the various police stations in this City, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Jan. 31	716	217	933
Sunday, Feb. 1	809	180	989
Monday, Feb. 2	768	204	972
Tuesday, Feb. 3	702	191	893
Wednesday, Feb. 4	789	223	1,012
Thursday, Feb. 5	826	197	1,023
Friday, Feb. 6	803	205	1,008
Total	5,413	1,417	6,830

The lodgers during the preceding week numbered 6,991, showing a decrease of 161 persons in favor of last week.

FAIR AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

The fancy fair which opened on Monday last in the basement of St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the ladies of the congregation, has been such a success that it will be continued to Monday night. The ladies put forward the novel claim that they are selling goods at lower prices than they can be bought in the stores. Whether this be so or not, the rooms are uncomfortably full every night. A general regret is expressed that the excellent music furnished by the band is wasted without a dance. The ladies prominent in the work of the fair are Misses Messenger, Richardson, Schodey, Morgan, Clark, Patterson, the Misses Schenck, daughters of the rector, and many others.

CUBA.

PROGRESS OF THE STRUGGLE—MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1874.

The Pro-slavery Party feels very sore about what Minister Soler has said in New-York. If Soler had only attacked Spanish nationality, and gotten up a revolution which would have cost thousands of lives and millions of dollars, he might have been forgiven on simply writing a letter that he was sorry for what he had done; but to go against slavery, that alpha and omega of all pious Spaniards, is more than the Spanish nature of the pro-slavery class can forgive. The *Voz de Cuba* is undeniably the organ of the old slave-traders, who became wealthy by bringing negroes from Africa, and who now own them as a rule.

THE WAR.

In the upper country the war continues without change in the positions assumed by the insurgents and the Spaniards within the past six months. The manufacture and circulation of assurances of great insurgent victories has partially ceased; nearly all of them turned out to be mere fabrications. On the other hand, the Spaniards, having gotten over their scare and the first bad effects produced by Esponda's defeat and Portillo's reports, are now trying to make things appear in much brighter colors than circumstances warrant. Portillo found the troops in and about Puerto Principe thoroughly demoralized. He called in the men, who had been allowed to roam about "on speculation," or to remain in Puerto Principe as servants of the numerous officers awaiting orders there. He also disbanded all the music corps of the different batallions, and replaced the instruments of the musicians by rifles. The withdrawal of the officers' servants and the changing of the musicians into soldiers has given him 750 effective and healthy men. The officers are bitterly incensed against him, but Portillo says it is no disgrace for an officer to black his own boots, and in the country they do not need to look so shining. The same plan will soon be inaugurated in Havana, the Captain General having already given up his crowd of about twenty orderlies and sent them to their respective regiments. The number of officers' servants in Havana is estimated at over a thousand. Gen. Portillo has also imposed an export tax of $20 on every head of cattle taken from the Central Department; and all owners of slaves are required to pay an export duty of $100 on every slave taken out of the department to the West. But these measures do not give either the necessary number of men or the required amount of money, and he continues to write letters to the Captain General asking for both. In the meantime, the troops in the Central Department are being drilled; all forts depleted of the men who are not absolutely wanted to defend them, and some of the smaller stations, including the forts in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, are abandoned altogether. No engagement of note has occurred, and Manzanillo remains in the same condition, many families having left the town and gone to Santiago de Cuba. While all this is occurring, daily meetings are held at the Palace between the Captain General and the so-called *pro-hombres* of the situation. The Captain General wants men, and the "big bugs" answer all right; the General wants money, and they reply that the country is rich and patriotic. The General then gets tired, and asks where the men and money are, whereupon the *pro-hombres* look wise, shrug their shoulder, and ask the General to appoint a committee to deliberate on the subject. The Captain General wants 14,000 men, and some of the maddest schemes have been proposed in order to obtain them. A voluntary enlistment would not bring over 2,000 men, if as many. A universal levy would meet with little favor, although it is the only just plan. If the Cubans chose to stay in Havana and live under Spanish rule, instead of joining their fighting countrymen in the field, there is no reason why they should not fight alongside of the Spaniards, with whom they elected to remain. The Spaniards ought not to object, if only in order to show by their actions that they are as patriotic as they themselves and their organs make them out to be. If any of the drafted men are volunteers already, they have the advantage over others in knowing something about a gun. I fear that serious complications will take place before the 14,000 men asked for can be gathered, if they are gathered at all. To-morrow the Captain General may declare the island in a state of siege, and then he can call indiscriminately on all persons, excepting only the few hundred foreigners on the island, to take up arms and fight the insurgents. A rumor to this effect is current, and the theme has been and continues to be discussed. The people favorable to the ultra-Spanish party want martial law to be declared, but they do not like the idea of having to obey it themselves, and perhaps be compelled to give large sums of money or take the field in person.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Wednesday evening "La Sonnambula" was advertised to be sung at the Tacon Theatre. The orchestra was in its place; little Mlle. Murska peeped anxiously into the house, the people were filing into the boxes, but no tenor appeared. *Elvino* was nowhere to be found. Verati was advertised to sing the part, but he failed to come, and Vizzani was not at his house. At 8:15 the audience was compelled to leave the theatre, "La Sonnambula" without *Elvino* being impossible. Verati was hunted for by the Police and sentenced to eight days' imprisonment, but released soon after capture, as a physician certified that he had suddenly been taken with cramps. The truth of the story is that Vizzani promised Verati to sing the part, but forgot his promise purposely. The opera company has thus another cause of dissatisfaction. Last night Verati obtained a great success in "La Favorita," fairly dividing the honors with Mme. Lucca. On Wednesday Mme. Lucca will take her benefit, singing *Leonora*, in "Il Trovatore," when everybody expected that she would sing *Azucena*, as she did in New-York. Some of the pieces will, of course, have to be lowered to bring them within the compass of her voice. On Saturday next Murska has her benefit, with one act of "Dinorah," the last act of "Lucia," and the well-known trio from "L'Etoile du Nord," as sung by Jenny Lind with flute accompaniment. It is expected that Mari will be tendered a benefit also. Lucca goes to London after completing a New-York engagement.

BISMARCK AND DELLA MARMORA.

The *Official Gazette* of Berlin makes the following startling statement: "The dispatches attributed to Gen. Govone in Della Marmora's work having again become the topic of discussion, they have been subjected to a closer examination by competent persons, and the latter have been forced to come to the conclusion that they are forgeries or complete inventions, inasmuch as neither with regard to circumstantiality nor sequence do they coincide with the negotiations which were carried on in Berlin. Preliminary inquiries have been made of the Italian Government, which have resulted in the discovery that the alleged dispatches cited by Della Marmora are not contained in the Italian archives, and that there are no reports extant with regard to their existence or contents. Nothing, in fact, is known of them by the Italian Government. On the other hand, Herr Von Usedom's note of the 12th of June, 1866, cited by Deputy Schorlemer in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on the 17th inst., is now completely and textually known. In its reproduction by Della Marmora, after the words, 'with reference to the Hungarian affair,' the words, 'respecting which your Excellency has been good enough to send M—— to me,' are suppressed. The name, which we for the present forbear to mention, is that of a prominent leader of the Hungarian refugees. Della Marmora mutilated thus the document which he had in his possession, because the suppressed paragraph would weaken his assertion, which could easily be disproved in other ways, that he had no relations with the Hungarian movement."

MUD IN ST. LOUIS WATER.

The results of the efforts of the Water Commissioners in St. Louis to improve the water of the Mississippi for the sake of the consumers in that city, are shown in their report for 1873. The St. Louis *Republican* thus summarizes it: "During the year 1873 the low-service engines pumped from the river into the settling reservoirs, or basins, as they are technically called, 6,081,800,000 gallons of water. During the same time the high-pressure engines pumped from these basins into the reservoir at Compton Hill, and into the city, 5,981,740,000 gallons. The difference, 100,060,000, was used in cleaning the basins. They were cleaned out once a week, and the sediment removed during the year equaled 116,000 cubic yards, or 156,600 tons. The cost of removing this sediment was two and a quarter cents per cubic yard, or $2,610 total. The cost of clearing the basins amounted to fifty-eight cents for every 1,000,000 gallons, equal to 25,000 barrels, of water pumped into the city. If the sediment had all been deposited in one basin (600 by 270 feet surface) it would have filled it to the depth of 19.3 feet. From all of which it will be seen that the Mississippi water, in its natural condition, contains some mud."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 8, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The proceedings in full of the recent important Convention of Iron Masters in the City of Philadelphia, will be printed in THE WEEKLY TIMES *of Wednesday, Feb.* 11. *Orders for extra copies will be received at the counting-room, and should be forwarded without delay.*

The immediate resignation of the Gladstone Cabinet is now regarded as a foregone conclusion, and we shall probably hear in a day or two that Mr. DISRAELI has been sent for by the Queen to form a new Ministry. Backed by what promises to be a good working majority in the House of Commons, and by their permanent majority in the House of Lords, the Conservatives will undertake the task of administration under more favorable conditions than they have had for many years. They will be under no necessity of bidding either for the support of the extreme Radicals, as in 1867, or of making concessions, either to Irish Catholics or Home Rulers. The country does not expect from them any dazzling stroke of policy, but will, as the verdict of the general election has shown, be perfectly content with a safe, prudent, and unaggressive management of the affairs of the nation. This is quite in the line of statesmen like Lord DERBY and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, and Mr. DISRAELI has probably no disposition to "educate" his party up to any strikingly original policy, at least for some years to come.

Some feeble efforts were made yesterday by the Police Commissioners to clear the cross-walks on a few of the principal streets, but beyond this there was no attempt to put the streets in passable condition. We are aware that it is not possible to remove the snow from all the streets, nor even from all the leading thoroughfares, but it is possible to take some of it out of Broadway. Yet nothing of the kind was done, and traffic was greatly hindered by the difficulty of moving loaded wagons through the deep snow. But our citizens must make up their minds to endure this hardship as best they can, for it may be safely assumed they will get no relief except from a thaw. If the Commissioners had any desire to serve the public interests, they would at least require the street railroad companies to remove the huge snow-banks they have piled up on each side of their tracks, thus making some streets wholly useless for general purposes. But even this, we suppose, will not be done. The army of officials attached to the Street-cleaning Bureau will go on drawing their pay, and the City will be left to flounder through the snow.

Only twelve of the State Senators being in their seats yesterday, the Saturday session accomplished nothing but an adjournment until to-morrow morning. Those Senators who voted for the session, and then refused to attend it, have placed themselves in an awkward position. By their votes in its favor they declared that in their judgment the session was demanded by the public interests, and by their absence they proved their readiness to neglect a public duty. It having now become evident that the Legislature will not sit six days in each week, we hope the members have made up their minds to work diligently during five days. If they have reached this conclusion, business can be dispatched much more rapidly than it has been thus far. That nothing of consequence has yet been done may not be a reproach to the Legislature, for some time is always required to mature important bills in the committees. But the season for some evidence of hard work has now arrived, and we hope to see speedy signs that the Legislature is aware of the fact.

It now appears to be certain that all the colleges will take part in the Saratoga Regatta except Amherst and the Massachusetts Agricultural. The occasion is therefore likely to be one of great interest, as the course is one which will give all of the contestants a fair chance in the race. For a time there was reason to fear that a large minority of the crews would refuse to participate, in consequence of the choice of Saratoga, but since the meeting of Friday this danger is passed. It now remains for the Saratoga Rowing Association to make good the promises it has made in relation to this affair, and we do not doubt it will be even better than its word. This being the case, the regatta is sure to be one of the most reputable as it will be one of the most exciting boating contests which has ever taken place in American waters. Everybody will regret the absence of the stalwart Amherst crew and that of the plucky "Aggies," but since there are to be no more defections, it is cause for public congratulation that the matter has been finally settled so well.

From the annual report of Controller HOPKINS it appears that $840,600 will be required during the current year for the several State prisons, and the revenue from these institutions is estimated at no more than $400,000, thus leaving the large deficit of $440,600. This exhibit is not creditable, and we do not doubt the people will gladly embrace any opportunity to make these prisons more nearly self-sustaining, if they cannot be made wholly so. We believe the present officials are doing as well as they can, and that the fault is not with them, but with the system under which these institutions are managed. It has been shown at the Albany Penitentiary that convict labor can be made profitable, and the system which has been in force there with such success should be adopted in the State prisons. So long as the chief officials of these institutions are elective, however, no real reform can be expected. If the people adopt the amendments to article 5 of the Constitution, by which the prisons will be under the charge of a single officer appointed by the Governor, they may be expected to become self-supporting.

Just how far the Massachusetts Legislature went yesterday in opposition to the centennial does not appear. There is reason to believe, however, that a feeling of hostility to the enterprise was shown which is in no way creditable to Massachusetts. The time has come when plain words must be used in relation to this matter. The centennial is already looked upon abroad as a national project, and our own people should regard it in the same light. If it is made a failure because of the petty jealousy of Philadelphia, which is just now being so industriously cultivated, the country will be disgraced. Let us have an end of calling this affair the "Philadelphia Centennial." It is not such in theory, and cannot become such in fact, unless the people outside of Philadelphia make it so. By a cordial co-operation of the citizens of all the States in support of the scheme it is sure to be not only national but international.

NEW LIGHT ON TAMMANY FRAUDS.

The revelation of the rascalities of the Tammany Ring is a subject which does not grow stale by repetition, and which, unfortunately, does not show any signs of becoming exhausted. The affidavit read before Judge DONAHUE, yesterday, on behalf of Ex-Senator and Ex-Court-house Commissioner NORTON supplies a new chapter to a somewhat familiar history. The very effective aid to Ring frauds supplied by the notorious Tenth National Bank has been frequently alluded to in these columns, and we have, during the last two years, repeatedly called attention to the preposterous character of the claim made by that institution to recover an overdraft advanced on the responsibility of the Directors, ostensibly for the completion of the new Court-house, but really for the personal use of certain members of the Ring. The circumstances under which that claim originated are briefly these: The Commissioners for the new County Court-house, (INGERSOLL, NORTON, COMAN, and WALSH,) appointed by Mayor HALL, in December, 1870, spent the $600,000 of appropriation authorized by the Legislature of that year within the two months succeeding their appointment. An investigation, conducted by experts under the instructions of Controller GREEN, revealed the fact that the greater part of this amount had passed directly into the bank account of INGERSOLL, after having been paid out of the Treasury upon forged indorsements and fraudulent vouchers. The statute authorizing the above appropriation provided, as several of its predecessors had done, that this sum should complete the building. The Ring obeyed the law, as their custom was, by putting the money in their pocket. The tax-payers have, however, the satisfaction of knowing that the legal certainty with which the latter fact has been established led to INGERSOLL's imprisonment and to the indictment and flight of his fellow-Commissioners, together with two of the tradesmen proved to have been parties to the frauds.

The appropriation of 1870 having been so promptly spent it was of course necessary to apply to the equally venal Legislature of 1871 for a further allowance. This was granted to the amount of $750,000, as may be seen by consulting section 7, chapter 583, of the laws of that year. This bill was passed on April 19, but by that date it had become much easier to authorize the issue of City and County bonds than to negotiate them. The attacks of THE TIMES had begun to tell upon the opportunities of plunder possessed by the once omnipotent Ring. The Astor whitewashing certificate was beginning to be regarded as a suspicious document, even Mr. BELMONT became fastidious about the nature of his security, and New-York bonds were hawked about "the street" without finding purchasers. It was, therefore, rather problematical whether the proceeds of "New-York County Court-house Stock Number 5" would be at a very early date available for the purposes of the Commissioners. It did not suit INGERSOLL and those he served to wait for the tedious process of converting the bonds. As usual when accommodation of this kind was required, INGERSOLL had recourse to the Tenth National Bank. He was himself a Director in that concern, and so were TWEED, CONNOLLY, HALL, and BRADLEY. As the three latter, in their respective positions of Controller, Mayor, and Chamberlain, had the exclusive control of drawing money from the Treasury, they were not likely, other considerations apart, to forget in their official capacity the duties which they owed as Directors to the Tenth National Bank. On the understanding that it was to be repaid out of the issue of the bonds sanctioned by the Legislature, the bank advanced to INGERSOLL at various times $242,579.

It has, heretofore, been pleaded on behalf of the bank, that this amount was advanced upon checks signed by the Commissioners, and for the liquidation of pay-rolls and other liabilities incurred by them in carrying on the work upon the Court-house. The defense set up by the Controller on behalf of the County, was that the overdraft represented a private steal managed by INGERSOLL without either the authority or knowledge of his fellow-Commissioners. This view is fully sustained by NORTON's affidavit, which declares further that WALTER B. PALMER, late Deputy Chamberlain, and now, as heretofore, manager of the Tenth National Bank, was fully aware of the fraudulent nature of the certificate which he presented to NORTON to sign. That certificate declared that the advances actually made to INGERSOLL had been made to the Commissioners, and it likewise purported to have been voluntarily executed and delivered to the bank in pursuance of a resolution agreed to by the Commissioners at one of their meetings. In matter and in form this certificate is declared by NORTON to be equally false. It need hardly be pointed out that should the statements of this affidavit be substantiated, they place Mr. WALTER B. PALMER in the somewhat awkward position of being a co-conspirator with INGERSOLL to defraud the County of New-York.

It would be interesting to know if Ex-Mayor HALL was also aware of the peculiar nature of this transaction. He was a Director of the bank in 1871, and he was retained on the board in 1872, after it had been found necessary to drop TWEED, CONNOLLY, and INGERSOLL. Among his associate Directors were JAY GOULD, Q. H. P. ARCHER, HENRY N. SMITH, and JOHN J. BRADLEY. Up to almost his last week in office, HALL showed a commendable anxiety to help the bank to compel the City to pay for the money stolen by INGERSOLL. It was part of the defense of the Controller that no bonds had been issued of "County Court-house Stock Number 5," and that, therefore, there was no appropriation to pay for the alleged overdraft. It was in the power of the Board of Apportionment to direct such an issue to be made, and HALL, as a member of that board, made a last effort to serve the bank at the expense of the tax-payers, by getting a special meeting called on Dec. 12, 1872. At that meeting he submitted a resolution calling upon the Controller to issue $250,000 of the stock in question. The opposition of Messrs. GREEN and STEBBINS fortunately defeated this characteristically accommodating effort of HALL to serve his friends. Since then the bank has been left unassisted by official collusion, in the attempt to get its money back. NORTON's affidavit will hardly improve its chances in that direction, but it should be remembered that the claim would have been long ago paid but for the stubborn resistance of Controller GREEN, and but for the facts discovered by the experts acting under his orders.

THE COST OF A CHARITY.

One of the good fruits of the establishment of the Bureau of Charities will be the comparison of the working expenses of various charities with the work accomplished. The true mode of testing the pecuniary management of a charity is to apportion its whole expenses—rents, salaries, and supplies—among the whole number of its beneficiaries, and ascertain the average expense per head of the relief extended to each. We shall take for examination one well-known charity in the City—the "Children's Aid Society"—and attempt, from its published accounts, to ascertain what is the average cost to the public of each child who is educated, fed, sheltered, clothed, lodged, and sent to the West by the society. It should be remembered, however, in the beginning of the investigation, that the main object of this charity is not so much to bestow alms as to prevent persons from needing alms; so that its principal work will be in the educational and moral field, and its principal expense will be in the direction of education, in the foundation of lodging-houses, and in the machinery of distributing to Western homes, rather than in the direct distribution of supplies, though the latter is still an important feature.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. WILLIAMS, for the year 1873 shows that its most expensive branch was that of the "industrial schools," embracing twenty-one day and fifteen evening schools, and employing eighty-seven different teachers; the whole expense of this branch was $63,092 69. Dividing this among 3,477 pupils, the average attendance, the cost per head is $19 57, this including not only the cost for rents, salaries of teachers, but the expense of a daily meal, shoes, garments, furniture, books, and coal. These children, it should be remembered, were of the poorest class, the majority of them engaged in street trades or home labor, who could not have been educated at all but for these schools.

If we turn now to the schools of the Board of Education, we find that the total annual expenditures, not including those for construction, were $2,830,427 77; deducting $100,000, the apportionment for the corporate schools, and dividing the remainder by the average attendance for the year, minus the average for the corporate schools, namely, 99,971, we have an average expenditure per head of about $27 33, this cost, of course, including no charitable supplies. Taking now another important branch, that of the boys' and girls' lodging-houses, we find the annual cost of the Newsboys' Lodging-house $16,793 46; of the Girls' Lodging-house, $4,661 32; the Eleventh Ward Lodging-house, $4,070 55; the Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house, 4,577 34, and of the Rivington Street Lodging-house, $7,821 06, making a total of $37,923 73. Deducting from this the total receipts of the various lodging-houses for lodgings, as appear in the public reports, namely, $14,330 04, we have the net cost of these lodging-houses to the public of $23,593 69. Dividing this by the average number of lodgers each night, for the year, namely, 406, we have the average annual expense for each child fed and sheltered by these lodging-houses the sum of $58 17. If this amount be compared with the cost of taking care of vagrant children in a large asylum, as, for instance, the Roman Catholic "Protectory," we shall find that the total expense of that institution for 1872, deducting the construction accounts, was $165,084 42. Dividing this by the whole number of children, 1,588, we find the average expense per capita $103 95. It will thus be seen that the care of a child in any one of the lodging-houses in the Children's Aid Society costs less than half of what it does in the largest asylum in the City.

If we take now another branch, the most important of the society's work, that of emigration or the "placing out" in Western homes, we shall find the total expenses, as stated in Mr. WILLIAMS' report, $32,487 92. Deducting from this sum the amount received in return fares, or about $6,000, we have the net cost of this branch, $26,487. Dividing this by the whole number sent to homes and places, or 3,701, we find the average cost of providing each of these children with a home in the country, including the expenses of salaries of agents, railroad fares, food, and clothing, to be about $7 16 per head. Each of these poor children is certainly infinitely better off in a farmer's family than in the Roman Catholic Protectory. They will be worth more to the country and more to themselves, yet they only cost about 1-15th as much to the public as in that asylum. The same number of children placed in the Roman Catholic Asylum for a year would have cost $381,204. This certainly speaks something for the economy of the "placing-out" system.

If now we take the total running expenses of the Children's Aid Society for 1873, namely, $171,058 11, and deduct from this on the construction and interest account $22,245 18, we have $149,812 93 as the working expenses of this charity for the year. Deducting from this amount the receipts in the lodging-houses for lodgings, and the returned fares of emigration parties, making a total amount of $20,330 04, we have $129,482 89 as the net cost of this great charity to the public. Dividing this by the number benefited, the 3,477 in the industrial schools, with the 406 average number of lodgers in lodging-houses, and the 3,701 sent to homes and places, or a total of 7,584, we have as the average cost per head $17 07. This sum, it should be remembered, includes all the expenses of salaries, rents, printing, and supplies of this important charity. Certainly no similar amount of good has ever been accomplished at a more economical rate.

If still another branch of expenditure be considered, namely, that for salaries, it will be found, taking the whole field of expenses of the society, that the salaries of the five executive officers, namely, $9,231 04, and those of the Superintendent of Schools and five visitors, namely, $5,478 57, together with the salaries of the Superintendents of the lodging-houses, are all paid by the internal receipts of the society. That is, by the $20,000 received from lodgings and returned fares, and are not paid by the contributions of the benevolent public. In whatever aspect this important work of benevolence be looked at, it commends itself by its economy and efficiency.

OUR POST-OFFICE.

We have heretofore had occasion to remark upon the very great improvement which has been made during the last few months in our postal service in this City. With regard to the foreign mails—that very important department of the service—the New-York Office may now boast not only an equality, but in some respects a superiority, to the best foreign offices in the regularity, the certainty, and the thoroughly systematic way in which its work of reception, transmission, and distribution is done. We record this fact with the greater pride and pleasure, because we have heretofore not been backward in pointing out our short-comings in this regard.

The careful records of the Registered Letter Department furnish, upon this point, some facts which are interesting and encouraging, and which to many of our readers will be surprising. This Department of Registered Letters is increasing rapidly in importance. The number of letters registered during the month just ended was 91,635, showing an increase of 15,262 over the number of letters registered in January last year. The number of letters registered for transmission abroad varies greatly at different seasons of the year. It has risen as high as 4,300 a month, and has fallen as low as 1,500. Of these registered letters a list, of course, accompanies each mail, upon the accuracy and thoroughness of which the certainty of the service greatly depends; and after a careful comparison we cannot but say that the work of the New-York office is far more systematic, more exact, and in all respects more trustworthy than that even of the London Post Office, which has hitherto been looked up to by all the world. Indeed, the defects of the London office in this respect are surprising. For instance, out of one hundred and forty-seven registered letters received in one mail this week from the London office, the British register gave the State to which the letter was addressed in only six instances. Most of the British registration is in a handwriting very difficult to decipher, and shows evidence of haste and carelessness hardly tolerable in "copy" prepared for a morning newspaper. A lamentable lack of system and order is also apparent. In fact, anything more unclerkly and unbusiness like we never saw. The result is, that even registered letters miscarry from abroad; and it would be well for our people, in cases of failure to receive such letters, to wait before they lay the blame upon our own public servants. It is now more likely to belong on the other side.

For instance, in one package of thirty-six letters addressed to places in the north of Ireland, posted in London, and miscent to New-York, in a single mail, we saw one addressed as plainly to "32 Dorset street, (Lower,) Dublin," as if it had been printed in letters an inch long—and yet this letter was registered. Thirty-six letters miscent from London to New-York by a single mail is a very large number; but it is not unusual; and as to miscent newspapers and other printed matter—these accumulate week after week by the sackful. Among these miscent letters from British and Continental offices, are heaps on which such addresses as "France," "Westphalia," "Australia," "Prussia," "Ireland," or "Old Kent Road," "Birkenhead, Cheshire," "Halifax, England," are so plain that he might run who reads them. One letter addressed to a gentleman styled "*militaire en retraite*," at "Meuse, France," will reach the retired soldier by way of New-York. For, of course, all these letters are returned, accompanied with carefully prepared lists. More than two hundred such miscent letters are returned weekly to Europe, of which between seventy-five and a hundred are from the United Kingdom.

The postal service in this City is now comparatively free from such reproaches as these. The number of letters returned to our office as having been miscent, or for other error in postal service, is very few, indeed—not so many from all other offices as we return to one single office, that at London. Our registering is systematic, minute, and exact. Every letter is so recorded and so numbered that any mistake in regard to it is almost impossible; and the registering, as shown by pressed copies of the register, is so plain that a child or an old person might easily read it across an ordinary table.

So great an improvement in this very important department of the public service is, of course, the result of persistent, intelligent effort, and the introduction of stricter discipline and more careful supervision, all of which has been greatly aided by the operation of the civil service rules. Without casting needless reproach upon the past, we are able to say that the public had no notion of the lack of system and of supervision which has prevailed until of late in our Post Office. The service was as good as it was rather from the faithfulness of a few experienced subordinates than from the merits of the system or the vigilance of the Postmasters, while the use of the department as a political machine, causing, as it did, the removal of many clerks and carriers just at the times when their services had become valuable, greatly increased the difficulties to be overcome by any Postmaster, however faithful. The last-named obstacle has been in a great measure removed by the operation of the civil service regulations. Clerks and carriers now know that it is worth their while to discharge their duties as faithfully and carefully as if they were in the service of private employers, and the consequence is that the details of the service are attended to with a precision which can be brought about in any service only by the double consciousness of responsibility and assured position. Moreover, the present Postmaster of New-York, Col. JAMES, has given himself up to the performance of his duties with a devotion which, according to all the traditions of the office, is unprecedented. He is really organizing and systematizing it, and is, among other improvements, so perfecting its records that it has a daily written history, which extends even into the minutest details. The marked recent improvement in the service, which, however, we hope is but the beginning of the good in store for us in this respect, justifies the President's appointment, and gives direct support to the civil service system.

GREAT TELESCOPES.

Americans may now congratulate themselves on possessing what is probably the most powerful telescope in existence, or that has ever been constructed. We refer to the magnificent instrument recently mounted by the makers, ALVAN CLARK & SONS, at the United States Naval Observatory in Washington, at an expense of $44,000. It is a so-called refractor, whose object-glass, or principal lens, is *twenty-six* inches in diameter, while its steel tube is *thirty-four* feet long; but so admirably poised is it upon its axis that the pressure of the finger is sufficient to turn it in any direction, and a clock-work, driven by a small water-wheel, causes it to follow the motion of the heavens with perfect precision. The raw material, of which the lenses are constructed, was furnished by CHANCE & Co., of Birmingham, England, the only glass-makers in the world who have ever succeeded in producing perfect discs of such magnitude, and they only after many disheartening failures. In all other respects, the instrument is entirely American, and reflects the highest honor upon the opticians who accomplished in two years a work for which their contract allowed them four—and that not by any "scamping" of the work, for the new instrument satisfies perfectly every test to which it has been subjected, and is pronounced by the most competent judges, after a three months' trial, to be of an excellence almost as unusual as its magnitude. Indeed, Mr. CLARK himself inserted as a condition in the contract a test of such extreme severity that we imagine comparatively few who knew about the matter supposed he would succeed in satisfying it fully; but he did. It was this—that with the new instrument he should be able to read a table of logarithms twenty-six times as far as with the most perfect attainable telescope of one inch aperture.

Every one knows, of course, that *reflecting* telescopes have been made of much larger dimensions. At the head of the list stands the enormous reflector of Lord ROSSE, so famous twenty years ago. This had an aperture of six feet and a length of sixty; as a mere collector of light, and revealer of faint stars and nebulæ, it has never had a rival; but its defining power was very indifferent, and it was so unwieldy that it accomplished comparatively little. It is now, we believe, entirely out of use.

Next we may mention the great telescope of the elder HERSCHEL, with an aperture of four feet and a length of forty, an instrument which in his hands did good work. Of the same size was the instrument which Mr. LASSELL took to Malta a few years ago; it is, however, no longer in use. The great reflector of the Melbourne Observatory, made by GRUBB, of Dublin, some three or four years since, is of the same diameter, but shorter; its performances, however, have not proved satisfactory. The Marseilles "*succursale*" of the Paris Observatory possesses a great reflector with a mirror of silvered glass, one meter 39.4 inches in diameter made by SECRETAN. This seems to be a good and useful instrument, and is at present principally at work upon the nebulæ. Lord ROSSE's smaller telescope, with a diameter of three feet, stands next in order. This is also in use, having been recently employed with great success in an investigation of lunar and stellar heat. We name, finally, the silvered-glass reflector made by and belonging to Dr. DRAPER, of this City, with an aperture of twenty-eight inches. These seven reflectors are, we believe, the only ones ever constructed of dimensions superior to the Washington telescope. But the superiority of the refractor to a reflector of corresponding size is so great that only the first four can be considered as in any respect ranking above it; and as instruments for observatory work they are all inferior.

Among *refractors*, its only rival as yet is the great telescope belonging to Mr. NEWALL, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the telegraph cable manufacturer. This instrument, made for him by COOKE, has an aperture of *twenty-five* inches, and a length of thirty-three feet. There are also two or three other refractors in England with apertured of from twenty to twenty-two inches, but they were made by and belong to amateurs, and are probably of inferior quality; at least, we hear nothing from them. The great telescope at Chicago stands next in magnitude, with an aperture of eighteen inches; and next to this comes the telescope of the Cambridge Observatory, with a diameter of fifteen inches. This has, perhaps, half a dozen mates in different parts of the world, and telescopes of about a foot in diameter may be counted by the score; there are more than a dozen in the United States alone.

The Washington instrument is not likely, however, long to have the field to itself. The CLARKS are now at work upon an instrument ordered by Mr. MCCORMICK, of Chicago, for the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., which is to be in all respects similar to that of the Naval Observatory; and it is understood that other institutions are endeavoring to procure instruments of even superior power.

JOVIAL HIGHWAYMEN.

There are, doubtless, more agreeable sensations than that of being robbed on the highway. Yet such of our readers as are fated to undergo so undesirable an experience, we commend to the gentle ministrations of that jovial band who are at this moment, doubtless, stopping stage-coaches and lightening purses and mail-bags somewhere in the adventurous regions of Louisiana or Arkansas. There are five of them, all cavaliers of proof, and they appear to have dawned first upon the historic foreground in the neighborhood of the Hot Springs, in Arkansas. Upon that eventful day, in the language of romance and the local paper, a caravan consisting of a stage and two light road wagons might have been seen "to halt at the Gaines place for the purpose of watering the horses." At the same time, and apparently for the same purpose, appeared five solitary horsemen, mysteriously arrayed in blue army overcoats of the pattern so dear to the car-driving patriot. It was observed at the time, and commented on afterward, as an ominous circumstance, to judge from the account in the Little Rock *Gazette*, that none of the five was masked. "Nothing was then thought of the matter," however, by the simple-minded and confiding victims in the stage-coach and the two road wagons, and the cavalcade moved on. For half a mile they proceeded in entire serenity, when Mr. CRUMP, who tells this wondrous tale, heard one of the mysterious horsemen advise the driver confidentially to stop or "his execrated head would be blown off." It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the stage was stopped.

Then Mr. CRUMP and his co-mates in misfortune were bidden to descend, being counseled at the same time to throw up their hands. This was, perhaps, intended to put them in the appropriate attitude for expressing their surprise and gratification at the striking and pleasant tableau which the courteous five had arranged for the delectation of their fellow-travelers. Three of them stood in front with cocked pistols, and the remaining two on either side with shot-guns in an equal state of readiness, all pointed directly at the gratified audience. The performers concluded this graceful exhibition by requesting a slight contribution from the company. The modest request was agreed to with alacrity. Ex-Gov. BURBANK of Dakota, presented them with $340 in money, a diamond pin, and a gold watch. Mr. TAYLOR, of Lowell, Mass., contributed $350 in money. Mr. CRUMP himself subscribed a watch and $50. Three other passengers, ignominiously dismissed into oblivion as "countrymen," could only make up between them a beggarly $15. The remaining spectators expressed their delight and gratitude in donations ranging from $5 and a gold watch to $70 and a silver watch, and the performers proceeded to the second act.

This was, if possible, more jovial and humorous than the first. Gov. BURBANK having asked for the return of his papers, "the Captain squatted down on his knees and commenced to examine them." Then he turned to his followers and observed jocosely: "Boys, I believe he's a detective; shoot him." Three pistols were at once leveled at the pseudo-detective's head. But it was only one of the "Captain's" jokes, and the papers were returned without the formality of shooting. Mr. TAYLOR, of Lowell, was treated with more unjustifiable severity. He was accused of being a reporter for a St. Louis paper, to which he was ironically requested to send a telegram with the Captain's compliments. The gentleman with the shot-gun in the meantime enlivened Mr. TAYLOR's spirits by making bets "that he could shoot his hat off." All of them, Mr. CRUMP says, "seemed to be jolly fellows, and to enjoy the fun very much." Mr. CRUMP's views, however, may be colored by the fact that the hilarious brigands returned him his watch and money because he had been in the Southern army, and they only wished to rob Northern men. To Gov. BURBANK and Mr. TAYLOR their jollity was probably less apparent.

So, laden with the spoils of the Philistines, these merry bandits rode gayly away to fresh revels in Arcadia. Arcadia, we should explain, is now situated in Northern Louisiana, and has descended from its legendary glories to be a station on the stage line between Monroe and Shreveport. Sir PHILIP SIDNEY would scarcely know it, and still less would he relish the exploits which have earned it a brief fame. Here our genial robbers made their second appearance, with the same good-humored jollity and the same unequivocal success. Under the persuasive muzzles of their shot-guns, held so near that, as the stage-driver quaintly remarked, "he could almost see the bottom of both barrels," the eager passengers gratefully turned over their money and valuables. The proceeds of the entertainment were less than the amount realized in the previous performance, being only $700. But this slight disappointment could not shake the serene good temper of these accomplished Turpins, who even kindly presented each of the passengers with a slight token of esteem in the shape of a $5 or $10 note.

The account of this last exploit, it will be observed, lacks a little of the picturesqueness which we have been able to infuse into the former. Unluckily there was no Mr. CRUMP at Arcadia to sing the praises of the blithe and magnanimous ruffians who had so generously recompensed his sacrifices in the cause of the Confederacy. But the imagination of the reader will easily fill out from the details of the first history the episodes of jocund raillery that enlivened the second. Taken together, the two incidents put in vivid light the pleasing varieties of existence in the South-west. For

ra-ble as courteous and [illegible] Mr. CRUMP's enthusiasm is almost [illegible] when they come to be hanged, we trust their halters may be as comfortable as their jollity deserves.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

LECTURES—STEAM LINES—A LOCAL CENSUS—IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS—THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874.

At last lecturing is beginning to become popular here. For many years spasmodic efforts have been made to introduce it among us as a means of amusement and instruction. We have had from time to time several lecture committees, and the Young Men's Christian Association have sought from year to year to inaugurate a series of lectures; but all efforts had failed until this season, and now we are likely to have the thing overdone. Any number of our local professional men and others are in the field, and many notabilities are coming from the North, South, East, and West. Scarcely a night now passes without its lecture, and, against all former experience, every lecturer has a good audience. This is a marked change, and shows how inevitably, if slowly, the South is now assimilating itself to the tastes and manners of the North, in small things as well as great. To-morrow evening "Sunset" Cox delivers a lecture on "Irish Humor" before the Young Men's Christian Association. The fame of his spread-eagle style of oratory has come on before him, and he will probably have a crowd to hear his pretty periods.

A STEAM-LINE WITHDRAWN.

Our merchants and manufacturers were greatly pleased when, a few months since, the Messrs. Lorillard, of New-York, established a line of steamers between this city, Norfolk, and New-York, promising a low tariff of freights to all shippers in both directions. The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company had had the whole business in their hands ever since they bought out the Virginia Steam-ship and Packet Company, and it was believed that the Lorillard line would effectually destroy this monopoly, and by virtue of competition bring down freights to a lower figure. Alas! after a brief trial the Lorillards have withdrawn their line, and again the Old Dominion Company are sole masters of the situation. In this morning's papers their agent makes the following curt announcement: "To the Public: The Lorillard Steam-ship Company have withdrawn from the Virginia business." That is all. For what reasons this withdrawal is made does not appear. Possibly the venture did not pay, or the rival lines may have come to an amicable understanding, by which the Lorillard Company were induced to cease the competition. Nevertheless, the withdrawal is a great disappointment to all our shippers, who had expected much good from the new line.

A LOCAL CENSUS.

The people of Richmond have never been satisfied with the results of the last census, which only credited the city with a little over 51,000 inhabitants, and the project of a new census, to be taken by the local authorities, has been long mooted. At last the City Council has ordered this new census, to be taken by the Police, under the direction of the Board of Health. It is the common impression here that Richmond has a population of over 70,000. We shall now see. While it is doubtless true that the white population of the city has largely increased in the last five years, yet the colored population has departed in large numbers, North, South, and West, and it may be that this exodus may counterbalance the increase of the whites.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

Business is gradually improving here, and all the manufactories, except the tobacco, are again working to their full capacity, or nearly so. The great majority of the tobacco factories are idle, and this throws a large number of colored men, women, and children out of employment; but this is the case every year at this season.

ARBITRARY CONDUCT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Virginia Conservative Legislature is carrying things with a high hand. The City of Petersburg is overwhelmingly Republican, and is now under a Republican Municipal Government. To deprive that city and its people of its lawful government has long been a desideratum in Conservative contemplation, and this Legislature has at last hatched a new charter in which all the rights of the citizens of Petersburg are usurped, the charter providing that all the principal officers of the city shall be appointed by the City Judge elected by the Legislature. The bill has not yet passed, and is, I am glad to say, strenuously opposed by a few of the ablest and best men among the Conservatives. But the probabilities are that it will pass, although it is obviously not only an outrage on the citizen, but on the Constitutions of the State and the United States. It is said that Gov. Kemper will veto it—but that is doubtful. It is also said that the Supreme Court of Appeals will promptly stamp it as unconstitutional and void; but that is still more doubtful. In any light, this action of the Virginia General Assembly is very impolitic, especially as President Grant and the whole country have shown a disposition to trust more fully than heretofore to the patriotism and discretion of the Southern Conservatives and Democrats. This charter cannot fail to make a very unfavorable impression against the Virginia Conservatives.

A petty piece of partisanship on the part of this Legislature is the unseating of Peter K. Jones, colored Republican, a member of the House of Delegates from Greensville County. Jones was undoubtedly elected by a large majority, but on the plea that he was not a resident of the county, he was expelled. Yet he has been representing that county since 1869. It was proved, however, that he had been staying in Richmond a great deal since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and that he had registered here. This last was a piece of ignorance on his part, and he so pleaded—but in vain. It is certain that he and his constituents considered his home in Greensville, and if as strict a discipline were shown toward some of the Conservatives they also would be unseated.

COL. R. W. HUGHES.

Col. R. W. Hughes, late Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, was appointed by President Grant Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, vice Judge Underwood, deceased. Col. Hughes has already so administered this high office as to win golden opinions from all parties. Even the Conservatives are forced to acknowledge the justice and uprightness which have so far characterized his judicial career. He is industrious, too. Besides holding regular terms, he will hold special terms at Alexandria on the first Monday of every month. He closely scrutinizes the fees of the District Attorney, and cuts them down to within reasonable limits, having recently reduced one charge of this sort from $1,650 to $500. He has also peremptorily put a stop to one of the greatest evils that have afflicted us. This was the sale at auction, on the Custom-house steps in this city, of all bankrupt estates, no matter where lying in the State, the result being that, sold so far from the localities where they lay, the most valuable farms were sacrificed at ridiculously low prices, the property falling into the hands of a few speculators. He refuses to sign any more orders for such sales, and directs that all bankrupt real estate shall be sold where it lies. This is a vast improvement, and every body sees and acknowledges it. The Judge has won the respect of the Bar by his ability and impartiality, and is well vindicating his long-established claim as one of the first men of Virginia.

HAWTHORNE'S CHARACTERS.

In a note to the Boston *Commonwealth* Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody says: "I observed, in a reference to Mrs. Badger in one of the speeches at the indignation meeting, Monday, that a gentleman spoke very authoritatively of her having been the original from which Mr. Hawthorne painted his Hilda of the *Marble Faun*. Mrs. Badger needs no adventitious interest, derived from romantic associations, to make her memory precious and her character and gifts held in profoundest respect; but I think it but truth to say that I know from personal conversation with my brother-in-law on the subject, that neither of the women in the *Marble Faun* were portraits, and that Mr. Hawthorne never drew portraits in his novels, not being intent on character drawing, but only upon illustration of great spiritual laws, as both Mr. Edwin Whipple and Rev. Mr. Mayo have suggested in reviews of him, of which I heard Mr. Hawthorne speak, saying that they had discovered his secret. When the *Philadelphia* Museum came out the artist conjecture was made that the characters were portraits, or intended to be such. He distinctly said then to me that whenever he referred to any real person he gave the name, as in saying that 'Zenobia' in one particular reminded him of Margaret Fuller, though in all else she was so different. In the same way he acknowledged that he had taken one trait of 'Hilda's' genius and one of her characters from a personal friend of ours, whom she resembled in no other respect."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

CITY AFFAIRS.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' third matinée concert took place at Steinway Hall, yesterday. The fact that a very numerous audience was in attendance is the best proof to be offered of the potency of Mr. Thomas' name—a potency won by many years of labor in a field of which the fertility has only recently been demonstrated, and by talent of the highest order. A very varied programme was interpreted on the occasion we write of. It consisted, however, of selections become too familiar to need enumeration. An exceedingly fine performance of the andante of Schubert's symphony in C bore off the honors of the first part of the concert, and a repetition of that marvelous delivery of Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 2, which but recently excited our admiration, was the most prominent feature of the second half. The soloists were Mr. Bernhard Listemann, who played in a thoroughly correct manner and with decided effect Vieuxtemps' fantasia on Slavonian airs, and Mr. M. W. Whitney, who sang an air from "The Creation" and Schumann's "Two Grenadiers"....A Sunday concert of interest may be attended at the Grand Opera-house this evening. Mr. Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band is to supply the orchestral music; Mme. Lichtmay and several other artists are to sing, and M. Wieniawski is to play the violin. It is intended, we believe, to make to-night's concert the first of a series. The series certainly opens with abundant promise....A charity concert for the benefit of the poor of New-York, represented by the St. John's Guild, and several other visiting societies, takes place at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. There is much suffering this Winter, and hence, plentiful as charitable institutions seem to be, we can hardly have too much of so good a thing. Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mmes. Martinez and Knox, Messrs. Fritsch, Gottschalk, and Pease, and several other performers favorably known to the public, have offered their services for Monday's entertainment.....The annual concert of St. Thomas' choir, the proceeds of which are devoted "to the payment of many incidental expenses connected with the successful management of the choir, and for the establishment of a fund for the improvement and completion of the organ, which still lacks its fourth, or solo, manual," is to take place at Association Hall on Thursday evening. Mrs. Gulager and Miss Finch; Messrs. Nilsen, Morawski, Toulmin, and Schnecker, and a chorus of fifty voices, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Warren, are to interpret the programme....The Mendelssohn Glee Club gave its second private concert, this season, at Irving Hall, last night. Mme. Gulager was the vocalist of the evening, and won hearty applause by her recital of the grand air from "Der Freischütz" and the polonaise from "Mignon," two selections so different in character and so similar in point of difficulty, that the successful execution of the two is strong evidence of an artist's talent. ....The Aimée Opera Bouffe Troupe will give three performances at the Lyceum Theatre, on March 4, 6, and 7, and will then proceed to Boston. The company are now in Mexico City, whence they sail for New-York direct on Feb. 17.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Many performances of undoubted attractiveness and worth have taken place at Wallack's Theatre, but the representation of "Money," now to be witnessed there, will surely be remembered as of particular brilliancy and merit. The entertainment is one in which the excellences of half a dozen ordinary entertainments are combined. "Money" is an admirably-constructed and admirably-written comedy, and it is as much *d'actualité* as if it had been produced yesterday. And as the recital of Bulwer's piece is at all points perfect, nothing is wanting to the enjoyment of the spectator. It is no wonder that the nightly attendance should, in face of these facts, be very large and enthusiastic. Such an agreeable play would make mediocre acting acceptable, and such capital acting would render a second-rate drama a subject of interest. "Money," too, is set with the liberality of a manager addicted to the bringing out—with a view to "long runs"—of spectacular works, and, withal, with the nicest taste. A less genuine success than Mr. Wallack's latest "revival" has proven to be, would cast a positive reproach upon the public, for nothing better has been done for years.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The last nights of "Folline" are announced at Mr. Daly's elegant Fifth Avenue Theatre. The piece has been very successful, but must be withdrawn to make room for other plays which are about to be produced at this house. On Saturday evening, Feb. 21, "Love's Labor Lost" will be brought out. It is some twenty-five years since Shakespeare's beautiful comedy has been acted in this City, and Mr. Daly promises that unusual care will be taken in its presentation. The public may look forward to a performance of marked excellence. Mr. Daly also announces that he has purchased the sole right for production in this country of Alexander Dumas' last and very successful comedy, entitled "Monsieur Alphonse," which is just now drawing crowded houses in Paris. Altogether the outlook at this house is one that promises much pleasure to the play-going public.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Led Astray" has attained the seventieth night of its existence at the Union Square Theatre, and bids fair to be a very Methusaleh among plays. It is a strong piece; the company of the Union Square Theatre act it with a degree of *ensemble* especially gratifying at a period when good "stock performances" are very rare; and it is sumptuously illustrated by scenery and dresses that would shame the generosity and *bon goût* of the foremost European managers. "Led Astray" is certainly not a flawless work, but its story is just of that kind which no one would be content to lay down half read, and several of its incidents are, theatrically, most impressive. Then, when the ear is not fully occupied, the eye has steady employment, so that the interest does not for one minute flag. With so successful a drama upon the bills, all thought of new plays is, of course, too remote for consideration. This week, as will be the case doubtless for some months to come, the only announcement from the Union Square is in relation to the expediency of an early purchase of seats.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At Booth's Theatre "Elene" is proving very attractive, and the public appreciation of M. Bélot's play and the generally unexceptionable manner in which it is rendered in no wise abates. The piece may be witnessed every evening during the coming week and at the usual Saturday matinée. Miss Fanny Janauschek will make her first appearance here on Monday evening, Feb. 23....To-morrow evening an entirely new entertainment will be given at the Grand Opera-house. It is entitled "A Round of Pleasure," and will afford the patrons of the theatre an opportunity of witnessing Mr. George L. Fox in two new characters. The performance will also include acts by the Martens family, the Wilson brothers, the Rigl sisters, J. W. McAndrews, and other well-known artists.....At Niblo's Garden the Yokes enter upon the last week of their engagement. On Monday and Tuesday evenings "Fun in a Fog" will be acted; on Wednesday and Thursday "The Wrong Man in the Right Place" is to be enjoyed, and these mirth-provoking actors will, for the present, bid farewell to local audiences in "The Belles of the Kitchen"....The manager of the Theatre Comique presents a new and varied programme for to-morrow night. Mr. Edward Eddy, an actor who needs no introduction, will appear during the week in "The Rag-picker," and the variety portion of each evening's entertainment will be furnished by Miss Nully Pieris, Miss Ella Wesner, and other performers equally well known in their respective specialties....Miss Amy Stone begins an engagement at Wood's Museum with the coming week. Miss Stone is to appear in "Cigarette," a play in which she has heretofore acted before the Metropolitan public. At the daily matinées Mr. Rollin Howard is to be the attraction in a popular burlesque....The Olympic Theatre continues to furnish the lovers of vaudeville with an excellent evening's amusement. The Holman Opera Troupe is to remain for this week, "The Bohemian Girl" being the principal feature of the bill.....The Colosseum is in receipt of continued evidences of popular approval. Trips by moonlight is still sufficient to draw large audiences to the building at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street.....The Free Trade Hall, at 201 Bowery, is to be benefited by a miscellaneous performance of "The Hunchback," to be given at the Union Square Theatre on Wednesday next. The piece is to be played by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association. A list of ticket-holders will be found elsewhere.

HOME AFFAIRS.

The Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe was last week at the Boston Theatre, playing to immense audiences. The receipts of the "Faust" matinée at the Boston Theatre, yesterday, were $6,093. ....Mr. George Darrell, an English actor, who has played for the past three or four years in Australia, has just arrived in New-York....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at the New-Orleans Varieties....Miss Cushman is about to act in New-Orleans....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at De Bar's, in St. Louis....Mr. T. C. King was at Robinson's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Signor Salvini was at Hooley's, in Chicago....Miss Clara Morris was at McVicker's Theatre....Mr. Wybert Reeve acted last week in Montreal....Miss Katharine Rogers has been "requested" to play *Juliet* in Sacramento....Mr. Edwin Booth acts this week in Detroit....Mr. E. L. Davenport was last week in Providence....Mr. W. J. Florence was last week at the National Theatre, in Washington....Miss Leclercq was at Ford's Opera-house, in Washington....The English Opera Troupe was in Philadelphia....J. H. McVicker has replied to the suit lately commenced against him by Mr. Maurice Grau by instituting an action for breach of covenant against that dramatic manager. In the declaration filed, Mr. McVicker sets up an agreement under seal entered into on June 27 last by him with Maurice Grau, who styled himself agent for C. A. Chizzole & Co., and manager of the dramatic combination of the Aimée Opera Bouffe Company. McVicker was to rent his theatre to Grau for two weeks, Sundays excepted, commencing on Monday, Feb. 7, 1874. Seven performances were to be given each week. The theatre was to be furnished by McVicker, cleaned, lighted, and his regular stage hands, ushers, door-keepers, ticket-sellers, and the regular orchestra of ten performers, together with his regular advertising, bill-printing, and posting were to be thrown in. For all this he was to receive $2,500 for each week, and twenty per cent of the gross receipts after deducting $6,500 per week. This was to be paid in daily installments of $500. The use of the family box was also to be retained. On Dec. 11 Mr. Grau abandoned his contract, and has refused to carry it out, and McVicker now claims $6,000 damages for this breach of agreement on the part of Mr. Grau. Messrs. Clarkson and Van Schaack are Mr. McVicker's attorneys....Mr. Dion Boucicault is to return to this City on Feb. 21. He has met, we learn, with great artistic and financial success in San Francisco.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The "Era Almanack" makes known the existence of 166 theatres in Great Britain, exclusive of the forty-eight belonging to London and its suburbs. In addition to these, and inclusive of those in the metropolis, there are, it would seem, 295 music-halls, which call into requisition the services of no less than 1,410 professional persons, the sentimental singers being 248 in number, and the comic vocalists numbering over 300. We hence learn also that 187 new pieces have been brought out in London within the preceding year, besides 100 pieces played for the first time in the country....The critic of *Galignani's Messenger* writes: "The performers who were thrown out of daily employment by the burning down of the Académie de Musique, have at last found a 'local habitation' in the little Salle Ventadour, where they are to play alternately with the Italian company. Mozart's 'Don Juan' was selected as the opening piece, and the house was crowded. Faure, as the reprobate; Villaret, *Don Ottavio*; Gaillard as *Leporello*; Mme. Gueymard, *Donna Elvire*; Mlle. Ferrucci, *Donna Anna*, and Mlle. B. Thibault, as *Zerline*, sang and acted admirably; but, with all their exertions, the piece seemed 'cabined, cribbed, confined' in the comparatively little stage of their newly-found domicile. The case was still worse when the ballet came on, and we shall not be surprised to find some night one of the bounding ballerinas forgetting the narrow limits to which she is restricted, and dashing forward over the footlights into the midst of the musicians. Grand works *à spectacle* are out of the question at this theatre, and hence the number of French operas that can be given is very limited." Of matters at the Italiens, the same authority says: "Mlle. De Belocca has at last appeared in a second character, but not by any means with the success which marked her first attempt. The long delay has told against her, as the public naturally expected infinitely more than if she made her second début immediately after the first. Such delay took place that, at last, she began to be looked on as something like the 'single-speech Hamilton' of the Irish Parliament, at the end of the last century. 'Cenerentola' was the opera selected for her new effort, but she did not seem equal to the part, and certainly sang with less effect than in the 'Barbière,' for which opera she had the special instruction of Mme. Nissen Saloman, the famous professor of singing at St. Petersburg. In this new rôle she appears to have had a different and less efficient teacher. But the whole performance was a poor one, the two sisters being enacted in a very inferior manner by Mlle. De Bogdani and Mlle. Prelati—the honors of the evening falling to Zucchini and Delle Sedie, as *Don Magnifico* and *Dandini*. Neither has much voice, and yet how they sing! It would be impossible to give the celebrated duet 'Un segreto d'importanza' with more spirit, gayety, and taste than they did; and on an encore it was even more brilliant than the first time. Mlle. De Belocca has voice, good looks, and youth in her favor, but this second performance shows clearly how much she has still to learn."....On Jan. 19, at 10 P. M., as Caroline Estel, one of the four sisters engaged in the pantomime at the Tyne Theatre, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was in her room changing her dress previous to her appearing as Columbine in the comic business, her dress caught fire at a gas stove. One of her sisters rushed to her assistance, but her clothes also caught fire. Their screams brought help, but before the flames were extinguished the Columbine was severely burnt about the legs, body, arms, and neck, and the other sister about the arms. The latter was taken to her lodgings, but the former was removed to the infirmary, at the suggestion of a doctor who was called in....The *Athenæum* prints the following list, from the *Revue et Gazette des Théâtres* of the Sociétaires of the Comédie Française: "MM. Got, Delaunay, Maubant, Bressant, Talbot, Coquelin, Febvre, Thiron, Mounet-Sully, Mmes. Nathalie, Madeleine Brohan, Favart, Emilie Guyon, Jouassain, Ed. Ricquier, Provost-Ponsin, Dinah Félix, Reichemberg, Croizette. Among the Pensionnaires appears, oddly enough, the name of Mme. Arnould-Plessy, with those of Mlle. Roussell, Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, MM. Chéry, Barré, Kime, Coquelin, (cadet,) Pierre Berton, &c. The list of Sociétaires *retirés* includes, among others, MM. Bressant, Geffroy, Monrose, Provost, Regnier, Lafontaine, Leroux, Mmes. Dupuis, Melingue, Judith, A. Brohan, and V. Lafontaine."

"OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER?"

The London *Daily Telegraph* has the following notice of the new piece at the Royalty Theatre: "The stage has gained very little; but novel-readers will probably secure genuine delight by the dramatic adaptation of the story called 'Ought We to Visit Her?' by Mrs. Edwardes and Mr. W. S. Gilbert. This may sound somewhat of a paradox, but what we mean to imply is simply this—namely, that, having seen the sketch of the novel on the stage, with its undefined characters, its unsatisfactory motives, its superficial air, and its tantalizing half-interest, those who know nothing of the book will instantly rush off to obtain pleasure at the fountain-head. In the play both Mrs. Edwardes, as a novelist, and Mr. Gilbert, as a dramatist, are seen to a disadvantage. The conscientious work of the one, the clever grasp of the author's meaning by the other, are alike wasted. 'I have not read the book, but now I shall certainly do so,' is the best possible criticism on the new three-act play. It implies that the dramatist has interested us to a certain point, but left much unsaid and unfinished. Mrs. Edwardes has worked out a social problem in her novel with all the breadth, all the analysis, all the detail, and with the full scope of canvas accorded to a novelist. If in many scenes she were not dramatic, her book would be open to the charge of want of interest. She is dramatic, as all other good novelists are dramatic. But it does not follow that Mrs. Edwardes' novel is cast in dramatic shape, or capable of being turned into a play without much difficulty. She has painted for us with much common sense, with considerable knowledge of character, with great taste, and consistent purity, the story of the married life of a sobered aristocratic roué and a tamed democratic actress. Mr. and *Mrs. Theobald*, when they meet at the altar, have both lived their lives. The man has been in the Guards, has mixed in the best society, has flirted, been jilted, flattered, petted and bored. The woman has been on the stage, has had to work hard for her living, has been exposed to temptation, and, like her husband, has during her life-time been also flattered, petted, and bored. They meet life confident in the love which has sprung up between them, happy to lean on one another, but utterly unsympathetic in their views toward society. A little soured, and not a little disappointed, *Theobald's* ruling passion in life is to force his wife upon society. She jars against his refined and sensitive feelings frequently, she annoys him with her ignorance of social etiquette, she distresses him with her childish jealousy—but still he has married a pure, good woman, and has no to any actual cause to her past life, and he intends that the world shall recognize his and her high-minded principles. *Mrs. Theobald*, on the other hand, meets society in a different fashion. She cannot argue out the difficult social problem, and she is determined to force upon society the obvious fallacy that, when no moral law is outraged, one woman is just as good as another. 'Why won't they receive me in Chalkshire?' says the energetic and headstrong little actress. 'I am as good as any of them; I have had temptations, and resisted them; I have been compelled to work hard for my living, which is more than they have ever had to do. It is not my fault if my sister is on the boards, or if my uncle plays the trombone in the orchestra. I have married a gentleman. The gentleman has married a pure and good woman. If society does not receive me, society must be made up of fools!' So, instantly after leaving the altar, though loving one another in their hearts, *Mr.* and *Mrs. Theobald* commence to disagree. *Theobald* cannot help thinking that his wife owes him much. The wife cannot conceive anything in the world can be desired by a man but a faithful woman and a loving heart. So they are both soon open to impulses and impressions. *Theobald*, when he takes his democratic wife home to the country, where she is promptly cut, meets his old love, *Lady Rose Golightly*, an aristocratic lady, of consummate grace and refinement. *Mrs. Theobald*, neglected, hurt, and despised, is open to the temptations of her husband's young friend, *Rawdon Crosbie*, who takes an interest, and subsequently acquires a passion, for so original and tender-hearted a woman. This bare, rough outline, with its solid and natural motive, its criss-cross interests, and its introduction of four flesh-and-blood characters, is a fine field for a novelist, and so it would be for a dramatist as a starting-point. Mrs. Edwardes could make a good novel out of it. Mr. Gilbert could no doubt frame it into an excellent play. But each, unfettered, would set about the work in a different fashion. As it is, Mrs. Edwardes has given us a subtle and genuine novel; but, following inevitably her lead, Mr. Gilbert has only produced a sketchy play. We are only interested in the piece so far that we see how excellent the novel must be. The flesh-and-blood characters of the story become mere washed-out figures in the drama. There is an interest in the story of the play, it is true. There is an interest in the characters of the play, it is equally true; but we want more. Both story and characters interest us so much that we are disappointed when they do not come out better. The problem is so well put in the first two acts that we are annoyed when the edifice tumbles to pieces like a card-house in the third. For two acts we understand *Theobald*, we understand his wife, we fully comprehend *Lady Rose Golightly*, and we admire the character of *Rawdon Crosbie*. But at the very minute when we wish to see the problem worked out, every one of the characters in whom we are interested becomes so unnatural, and their action so forced, that we leave the scene in despair. The play must be ended somehow, of course; but when the necessity of finishing the story is so clearly shown, and the ropes of construction are so openly exhibited, the play necessarily loses half its attraction, as do the characters the interest they have inspired. Up to a certain point we are beginning to think we understand the *Theobalds*, *Lady Rose*, and *Crosbie*; but in an instant all our friends are incomprehensible. The indecision of *Mrs. Theobald* and *Crosbie* in the last act, the sudden repentance of *Theobald*, and the appearance of *Lady Rose*, are so unnatural that the interest in the story is virtually lost. The return of the husband, who expresses no surprise at the questionable position of his wife and her lover; the behavior of *Lady Rose*, who comes back from Cowes in order to lead on the repentant husband; and the appearance of *Crosbie's* little *fiancée* at dusk in a stranger's house, unattended, in order to snatch her adored one from the snare of the tempters, may be incidents introduced to secure poetical justice, but they are antagonistic to the natural tone of the rest of the play, and they ruin our interest in the leading characters. Up to a certain point all is consistent and natural. The dramatic interest of the play is never very great, but for a long time there is no fault to find with the plan of the story. In order, however, to bring the play to a conclusion, the meaning of nearly every one of the characters is sacrificed. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that an audience, seeing a good dramatic motive so effectively worked out, should desire to turn to the book, where every character can play his or her part, unfettered by stage considerations. * * * *Lady Rose* was, in the hands of Miss Brennan, so natural and interesting a character, the actress was so lost in the impersonation, that there was no little regret expressed at the small chance offered for developing so happy an idea. The honors of the evening were unquestionably due to Miss Brennan. Both Mr. Charles Wyndham and Mr. Peverill were advantageously cast for *Crosbie* and *Theobald*. Mr. Wyndham showed an ease and decision most welcome to behold, and cleverly subdued the exaggeration of his passion to suit the treatment of the play by the author; and when Mr. Peverill has succeeded in avoiding a mannerism of attitude and in depending so much on the assistance of an eye-glass, his value in light comedy will be considerably increased. * * * The curtain fell on the usual signs of a thorough success. The four leading characters were called forward and cheered heartily, and the gratified audience would not rest until Mrs. Edwardes and Mr. W. S. Gilbert had bowed from a private box."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The academy at Fort Covington, N. Y., was entirely consumed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning.

The saw mills belonging to the Pierreville Steam Company, Pierreville, Canada, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The grist mill, boilers, and the greater part of the engine were saved. Loss about $17,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The great coal-land suit between Calhoun Derringer and Judge Coxe, both of Philadelphia, has been decided in favor of Derringer, the plaintiff.

A report from Virginia City, Montana, says that the Railroad Subsidy bill has been defeated in the House by 14 to 11.

The House bill for removing the capital of Montana to Helena was amended in the council in favor of Deer Lodge, and passed by that body yesterday afternoon.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—A Springfield dispatch says suit has been brought against the Chicago and Alton Railroad by the Attorney General of the State for violations of the Railroad law. The Attorney General recites several cases in which more than fair and reasonable compensation has been charged by the company for passengers as well as freight, and demands the legal damages. This is the first prosecution of the kind, and the result is looked for with great interest.

SALVAGE CASES.

HALIFAX, Feb. 7.—The Vice Admiralty Court gave judgment to-day in the salvage cases of the American ship Richard Robinson and the brig Sultan. The appraised value of the former ship and cargo was $101,956 51, and the salvage awarded was $30,000. The value of the latter vessel and cargo was $61,353 83, and the salvage awarded was $10,000.

THE HOG TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The total number of hogs slaughtered in this city last week was 2,705; total number for the season, 564,617; total number for the same time last year, 592,811.

THE NEW COLORED SENATOR.

The new Senator for the long term from Mississippi is spoken of as a man of high ability, though he is comparatively little known. He is a colored man, and was for a time Sheriff of Bolivar County, the duties of which office he discharged in a very satisfactory manner. He was thus spoken of by the newspaper published at his home in Floreyville, Miss., while the election was still pending: "From what we know of the sterling qualities of the man, we can unhesitatingly indorse him; from what we know of public opinion in regard to him, we are convinced that his election would give honor to the Republican Party and pleasure to the people. In intellectual, moral, or social qualities, he has no superior in the State. His private character is spotless, and his official career has been correct, straightforward, and unblemished. Col. Bruce is one of the ablest and most popular leaders of that race whose undying devotion to Republicanism has made the party invincible, and it is but a small return for this unparalleled devotion to honor this clear-headed and pure-handed man by this position, which, while it will honor the people of whom he is so noble a specimen, will be equally honored in his acceptance."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

An employe of the Erie Railway Company, James Fannin, sustained injuries on the road in Jersey City yesterday, in consequence of which he died within a few hours. He was engaged under a car, repairing brakes, at about noon, when, it is said, a train backed down against the car and threw him beneath the wheels. He was removed to St. Francis' Hospital, in Jersey City, where he died at about four o'clock. County Physician Buck was notified, and will probably order an inquest.

FIRE AT A FAIR.

At 10 o'clock last night a Chinese lantern took fire at the Church Bazaar, being held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at the junction of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, and the flames communicated to an adjoining flower-stand. The armory was filled with ladies and gentlemen at the time, and considerable excitement ensued, which, however, abated, as the fire was quickly extinguished by the Police in attendance. The loss sustained by the fair will not exceed $100.

THE HARDIN WILL CASE.

In the Hardin will case, yesterday, Superintendent Matsell identified Robert Walker as the husband of the woman who claims to be Mrs. Hardin. He knew Walker about thirty years ago.

OUR COAL FIELDS.

THE DEPOSITS IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANTHRACITE REGION—THE RECENT COAL COMBINATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 6, 1874.

The development of the vast coal deposits which lie in the interior of Pennsylvania shows the progress of a great industry within a short period. Taking the world over, there has never been a more rapid and wonderful increase of the production of any staple dedicated to the use of man than that of anthracite coal of this State. It has been asserted that the vast coal fields of Pennsylvania are becoming exhausted, and that, in a few years, this important and indispensible article of fuel, by reason of its scarcity, will become greatly enhanced in value, and that the price to the consumer will be largely in advance of the present cost. This assertion is made by persons not at all familiar with the coal territories of this State. Thousands upon thousands of acres, comprising some of the most valuable and prolific, are undeveloped to-day, and there are no doubt thousands of acres yet undiscovered where anthracite exists.

The coal trade of Pennsylvania is only in its infancy, and by the introduction of improved and practical machinery for the working of mines, and the laying out of collieries in an improved manner, the production of coal will be greatly increased. The exportations of coals to foreign countries will open a market, and this colossal branch of industry will assume in a few years a position among the industrial interests of the globe not now hardly conceived. The following brief history of the development of the Pennsylvania coal region will be found interesting:

About the year 1780 the "surface indications," or more plainly speaking, the lumps of coal which cropped out of the mountain sides in the Wyoming region, were regarded by the inhabitants as useless, and as being a species of rock formation. In time it was accidentally discovered that this rock which abounded so abundantly could be made to burn. A settler of a speculative turn of mind hit upon a plan of carting some of the newly-discovered fuel to the City of Philadelphia, over a hundred miles distant, the country intervening being mountainous and wild, and travel difficult, and even perilous. He loaded his team, and after a long journey arrived at his destination. His black rocks, however, became an "elephant" on his hands, as he could find no customer to rid him of them. In fact, the honest populace of Philadelphia laughed at his assertion that his coals would burn, and refused to accept them as a gift. The disgusted countryman headed his team for home, and, after a tedious journey, reached there safely, when he recounted a most dismal tale of his enterprise. The anthracite slumbered beneath the gray mountains of Pennsylvania undisturbed for a few years, only a few more futile experiments being attempted to force it upon a market which repudiated its properties. In the year 1793 the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, the father of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, was incorporated by a process of taking up warrants from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under a claim of 10,000 acres of coal territory. The obstacle which impeded the company in their undertaking was the want of a channel to transport their commodity to a market. After many fruitless attempts to ship by the Lehigh River, the experiment was abandoned, and the property allowed to remain in its primitive state for a long period. The land, however, in 1813, was leased to the firm of Miner, Ciat & Robinson for a period of ten years, the principal consideration being the introduction of 10,000 bushels of coal in the market per annum, which was for the benefit of the lessees. Five peculiarly constructed boats, denominated "arks," were built, and sent down from Manch Chunk to Philadelphia by the Lehigh River loaded with coal. Three were wrecked in the passage, the other two arriving at their destination, their cargoes being sold at the rate of $21 per ton. These figures failed to remunerate the firm, and the lease was consequently canceled.

In 1817, another firm, consisting of Messrs. Josiah White, George F. Hato, and Erskine Hazard, leased the property for twenty years, the stipulation in this case being that enough time for preparation should be given, and that 40,000 bushels of coal annually should be delivered in this city. The rent was paid in corn, one ear for every bushel of coal sent to market. The navigation of the Lehigh River was improved by an act of the Legislature. In 1818, the Lehigh Navigation Company was formed, and from that year to 1820 the companies were engaged in improving the navigation of the river and in building a railroad to the mines. In this year the two companies amalgated, assuming the title of the Lehigh Navigation and Coal Company. Subsequently, 365 tons of anthracite were forwarded to the Philadelphia market, which completely glutted it. However, in 1821, the title was changed to Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and this corporation was the only one that operated in the region until 1825. The mines were located nine miles from Manch Chunk, and in 1827 a railroad was completed between the two points. The Lehigh slack water navigation was opened in 1829, and in 1837 the company began the construction of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, which connected the waters of the Lehigh at White Haven and the Susquehanna at Wilkesbarre. This was the foreshadowing of a connection of the wonderful coal interest of the Lehigh and Wyoming regions, which has been fully consummated within the last few days, in this city, by the consolidation of the Honey Brook Coal Company with that of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company under the title of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company was organized in 1864, its base of operations centring in the very heart of the rich coal district of Luzerne County. This corporation began business with nearly $4,000,000, and included in its property 6,000 acres of coal territory, together with many thousands of acres of timber lands. The company has developed into a gigantic concern, the stockholders, it seems, preferring to invest their profit in new purchases and improvements rather than to declare a dividend.

The majority of the stockholders of the Honey Brook Company are composed of the same capitalists as those identified with the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company.

The "new combination" has also taken up the collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, whose property is situated in the Lehigh and Wyoming region. The newly-organized company now owns the subjoined valuable and extensive properties:

The Lehigh Basin, running from Manch Chunk to Tamaqua, equal to nine square miles; the Honey Brook Basin, from Audenried to the Girard estate, equal to six square miles; the Wilkesbarre Basin, extending from Wilkesbarre to Newport, equal to ten square miles. One great advantage possessed is, that the land in each district lies together, not being in detached portions like that of the other large operating corporations, and contains the large amount of 900,000,000 of tons, calculated from "surface indications" alone.

The "new combination" is an adjunct of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, the largest proportion of the stock being held by the parties controlling the railway company. John Taylor Johnston, President of the latter company, being a Director of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which will give the New-Jersey Central a voice in the management. As regards the annual amount of production, the yields of the Wyoming and Lehigh regions, which are almost exclusively controlled by the recently-formed consolidation, was 12,701,845 tons in 1873; but these figures were largely augmented in the operations last year, and will be still further increased by business of the present year.

The great leading spirit of this new company, which has been organized with the intention of "regulating prices," is Charles Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, and the late President of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. They possess every facility for transportation from the regions controlled by its monopoly, as well as excellently well-adapted and located points of shipment at Elizabethport, Port Johnson, and Hoboken, N. J.

As has already been announced in THE TIMES, no anthracite will be mined or shipped by the new organization at any of their collieries until March 1. The monopolists allege that the reason for the stoppage of production is because the market is overstocked and there are no sales. But notwithstanding this, they are determined to "force" prices to the figures that have recently appeared in THE TIMES.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts at the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 16, amounting to $68,137 47; pay-rolls, number of warrants 124, amounting to $62,619 23; total number of warrants 274, amounting to $51,749 70. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $97,216 09; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $21,583 13; collection of assessments and interest, $5,053 73; market rents and fees, $3,740 25; water rents, $1,159 45; licenses, Mayor's Office, $3,730 50; fees, fines, District Courts, $40; total, $72,503 13. The Controller paid on Friday the laborers on "big pipes" to 1st inst., amounting to $12,991 97.

OBITUARY.

JAMES W. GERARD.

Mr. James W. Gerard died yesterday at his residence, No. 17 Gramercy place, after a brief illness, at the advanced age of eighty years. Mr. Gerard was of Scotch and French descent. Both his parents were born in Scotland, but their parents were among the Huguenots who fled from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Mr. Gerard, however, may be fairly claimed as being truly American, his parents having come to this country before the Revolution. When the war broke out they left for Nova Scotia, but returned at its close. Mr. Gerard received his early education in the best private schools in this City, and having finished his elementary course he was sent to Columbia College, where he graduated with honor, being third in his class. During his collegiate career he was distinguished for his great industry and perseverence in the pursuit of his studies. He evinced a peculiar taste for music and mathematics, and was a finished classical scholar when leaving college. When quite a young man he was called to the Bar, and by his many social virtues and strict integrity in public life endeared himself to the members of his profession, and secured the esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact during a long and successful professional career. In 1868 he retired from practice, and at the public banquet given to him at Delmonico's, Gov. Hoffman, Judge Latrobe, Chief Justice Hunt, and ex-Attorney General Evarts, with several members of the Bench and Bar, passed the highest eulogies upon his character and ability in his profession. Mr. Gerard may be regarded as the founder of the House of Refuge, the project of founding the institution having been taken up mainly through the influence of his lectures, pointing out the necessity for such an institution. He had very little to do with politics, and never held any office except that of Inspector of Public Schools, which position he continued to hold up to his death. For the last twenty years he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the schools throughout the City, and has done much to elevate them to their present state of efficiency. Mr. Gerard was married at an early age to the daughter of Gov. Sumer, of Massachusetts. They had four children, only two of whom are now living—a son and a daughter. His wife died about eight years ago, leaving him large real estate property in Boston.

THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

A meeting of delegates from the various trades-unions of the City was held last evening at Germania Assembly Rooms, Seventh avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street, to protest against the report of Supervising Architect Mullet to Government stating that the working men of this City as a majority are in favor of working ten hours a day. The protest originated with the Brick-layers' Union, and Mr. John C. Graham, of that organization, presided. The protest was embodied in a memorial of some length, which recapitulates the evils arising from ten-hour labor, and the necessity of the working men's demand for an Eight-hour law being enforced. The document was refused to the press on the ground that Congress might feel slighted if the document should be published before being sent to that body, and that in consequence the working men's cause would suffer. The memorial is unknown even to many of the working men, their signatures being under the heading of "A petition against supervising Architect Mullet's report to Congress, Dec. 1, 1873, recommending the repeal of the Eight-hour law." The greater part of the meeting was carried on with closed doors, none but delegates being admitted, and addresses in favor of the Eight-hour law were made by many of those present.

NEWARK MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Several important matters were considered at the regular monthly meeting of the Newark Common Council, held on Friday evening. An ordinance providing for the reduction of policemen's pay to $2 50 per day, and contemplating the increase of the force by the addition of twenty-six men, was ordered to be printed. A committee was appointed to press the passage by the Legislature of an amendment to the city charter, abolishing the Excise Board. The sum of $250 was appropriated for the proper observance of Washington's birth day. City Counsel Frances reported that there was nothing in the appointment of Auditor Dawes requiring judicial investigation. Mayor Perry submitted a special message in relation to city affairs. It states that the debt of the city is $6,260,917 58, and the assets, $7,733,539. The city is nevertheless embarrassed for want of cash to meet maturing liabilities. The current expenses of the schools amounted last year to $187,553 59, leaving an unexpended balance of $1,979 41. About 16,000 names were on the school rolls, and the average attendance was about 10,000. During the year 6 20-100 miles of sewer were constructed. The total amount expended for improvements was $739,208 78. The assessments ratified during the past year amounted to $1,101,009 63. The quantity of water furnished to the city during the past year was 4,473,604 gallons per diem, an excess over the previous year of 902,168. The Mayor suggests that the Police force, at present consisting of 177 men, is inadequate to the protection of the city. The message was ordered on file.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met yesterday at Tammany Hall, and organized for the year by the election of John Kelly, Chairman; Edward L. Donnelly, Treasurer, and George W. Morton, E. D. Gale, and Henry D. Purroy, Secretaries. Messrs. Peter B. Olney, Henry D. Purroy, and George W. Morton were appointed a committee on the revision of the by-laws. The protest of the defeated candidates for delegates to the General Committee from the Nineteenth District constituting the ticket headed by Jos. J. Marron, was taken up and it was decided that the certificate of election awarded by the Inspectors to the ticket headed by Thomas O'Callaghan was valid, and that the protest could not be entertained. The usual routine business of the committee was transacted, and the committee adjourned.

THE EXECUTIONS AGAINST RING MEN.

The executions against Henry W. Genet, Jno. J. Walsh, George S. Miller, and Michael Norton were intrusted to Deputy Sheriffs Geo. W. Schaffer and James M. Stewart yesterday, but execution has been stayed in all the cases except Genet's. There are two executions against Genet, one for $10,000 and the other for $5,000. He is his own surety in the first case, and Charles Devlin in the last. There are six executions against Walsh of $1,000 each, and Peter Hickey is surety in all the cases. The execution against Miller is for $5,000, and John B. Miller is his surety. The execution against Norton is for $5,000, and James A. Monaghan is his surety.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, the following prisoners were sentenced:

Oscar Wainwright, who had been convicted of perjury, and who has already served eleven months, was sentenced to four years imprisonment with hard labor and to pay a fine of $1....Robert F. Goodwin, convicted of conspiracy with others to rob the Government of revenue stamps at the Custom-house, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to be imprisoned for six months....In the case of Henry Freund and John Brody, which was recently reported in THE TIMES, the former plea of guilty was withdrawn and a plea of not guilty interposed. The case is postponed for further consideration. The Grand Jury brought in a number of new indictments, and the court adjourned....Antonio Phillips, who is charged with desertion from the Peruvian bark Don Henrique, was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination. The matter was postponed until Monday, when a suit against the ship for wages will also be heard.

THE BROOKLYN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital shows that during the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, the number of new patients received at the hospital was 2,442, of which number the c

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The left wing drill of the Fifth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Krueger commanding, took place at the State Arsenal on Friday evening. A large number of spectators, many of them ladies, were present. Several new manœuvres were practiced to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Colonel. At a regular meeting of the commissioned officers of the regiment on Monday night the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: Isaac Wyman, Secretary; Capt. Charles Koos, Treasurer; Finance Committee, Capt. Charles Lamb, Capt. Louis Ploeger, and Adjt. L. G. T. Bruer.

The rifle range in the armory of the Ninth Regiment has been completed according to the design furnished by Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, and has been named the "Hitchcock" range. Rifle practice will be commenced during the week. The non-commissioned officers' drill, held on Friday evening, was well attended, and reflected great credit upon the efforts of Adjutant Luckey, who is laboring hard to perfect the officers in their duties. The regimental reception is announced to take place during the latter part of March.

The Tenth Regiment, Albany, Col. Oliver commanding, held a dress parade, at the State arsenal, on Thursday evening. The Albany *Express* states that as strict orders had been issued and enforced that no spectators should be admitted without an order from a commissioned officer of the regiment, "an orderly display of ladies and gentlemen were present," including Adjutant Gen. Rathbone, Col. Andes, Col. Spencer, of the Fifth Regiment, and several members of the Military Committees of the Legislature.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Eleventh Regiment met for drill and instruction in Wingate's Manual, at their armory, on Friday evening last. About ninety officers were present, who evinced a determination to perfect themselves in the new manual of rifle practice. At a recent meeting of the commissioned officers, a resolution was passed requiring every new recruit to pay a fee of $5 and half the cost of his uniform. A committee will also be appointed to ascertain the character of the applicant. This action has been found necessary to prevent the admission of irresponsible persons who might prove to be a disgrace to the regiment. At an election held on Monday evening, Second Lieut. O. Heinzman, of Company H, was elected Captain of Company I; Private J. Sorn, Second Lieutenant of Company H, and Second Lieut. Robert Gross, Captain of Company G. Col. Vilmar has issued an order to the following effect:

"In compliance with General Order No. 4 from Head-quarters First Division, the building distinguished as Centre Market Armory, is announced as the armory of the Eleventh Regiment. The head-quarters of this command is established at the regimental armory, office hours from 7 to 9 P. M., every Thursday. Officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble at the armory in fatigue dress on Thursday, Feb. 12 at 8 P. M., for drill and instruction in Wingate's Manual for Rifle Practice, article 4. The several companies will assemble at the armory in fatigue dress for division drill, as follows: Companies A, I, and K on Feb. 9 and 16; D, F, and C on Feb. 10 and 17; E, G, H, and B on Feb. 11 and 18."

First Lieut. Charles Oberley has been appointed acting Adjutant of this command, vice H. Sussmann, promoted. George Suhr has been appointed Drum Major and armorer of this command, vice H. Engel. Mr. Suhr was formerly a member of the Prussian Landwehr Battalion, and served eighteen years in the Prussian Army.

Private F. B. Hensler, of Company F, has been transferred to the Ninety-sixth Regiment.

On Wednesday afternoon the members of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, also the officers and members of the regiment, paraded as escort and mourners to the remains of their late commander and officer, Lieut. John J. Heintz, Jr. The deceased was a young and favorite officer of the regiment, and died from the injuries received by the fall of the scaffold at Dr. Talmage's church, in Brooklyn, last week. The company paraded thirty files front, accompanied by the regimental band and drum corps, and after the funeral at the church, accompanied the remains to the cemetery. The deceased, who, at the time of his death was acting Captain of Company H, was a painstaking instructor and a good soldier, and the regiment loses a warm supporter by his untimely taking off.

First Lieut. E. H. Soper, who was the only member of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, saved when that command was disbanded for mutiny, is still held to duty in the Thirteenth, and also held accountable for the equipments which the members of that company are wearing in the Twenty-third Regiment.

Col. Smith, of the Twenty-first Regiment, Poughkeepsie, has issued an order to the officers of his command to make a return of all delinquencies in their respective companies for the two years preceding Feb. 1, 1874, and to forward the list to Major George L. Dennis, President of the court-martial ordered to convene in Poughkeepsie Feb. 16.

The Twenty-second Regiment Band concerts, as before announced, will hereafter be given on Monday evenings, commencing to-morrow night. An elaborate programme has been prepared, to be executed by the band, including several solos on the cornet, saxophone, and clarionet. Company D has been made the recipient of a pair of handsome bronze and steel statuettes, a present from the Captain, Samuel M. Smith, to commemorate the completion of his twelfth year in the service. Col. Porter has issued an order directing the commanding officers of Companies A, B, and G to drill their commands on Thursday, instead of Monday evenings, until further orders. Capt. Styles, of Company A, calls the attention of members of his command to the necessity of recruiting a large number of men, to take the places of the members transferred to the recently-formed Company K, and further states that it is his desire to see his men more punctual in their attendance at future drills.

Col. Ward, commander of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued an order, directing the regiment to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drills, as follows:

Field officers, non-commissioned staff, and Companies A, B, E, and K, on Thursday evening, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Field officers, non-commissioned staff, and Companies C, D, F, G, and I, on Tuesday evening, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Drum Major Beavan will detail two drummers for each of above drills.

White body and cross belts will hereafter be worn at all parades and battalion drills, unless otherwise ordered.

Alfred H. Williams has been commissioned Captain, with rank from Dec. 6, 1873. The handsome and spacious armory of this command on Saturday, the 31st ult., was filled to excess with a select assemblage, gathered to witness a review of the regiment in full dress, and to participate in the second of the series of social concerts and hops so popular with the many friends of the regiment. The battalion paraded only eight commands of twelve files, six companies occupying the south side of the armory, the two left companies facing inward toward the band, and detachment of the drum corps on the right. Lieut. Col. Farnham was in command, and the regiment made a very handsome display in line, the dress-parade formation being very well performed. At the close of the dress parade the regimental recruiting medal was presented, after which the battalion line was broken and reformed for review, Major Gen. Woodward being the reviewing officer, accompanied by his staff. Col. Wingate, of Gen. Woodward's staff, made his début in full uniform at this review. Dancing to the good music of Conterno followed the military ceremonies, and it was enjoyed until almost midnight.

Capt. Joseph Marz, Company B, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Westchester County, has been honorably discharged the service at his own request. George Sherwood has been appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and James C. Courter Engineer Officer. The non-commissioned staff and non-commissioned officers have been directed to report (in full fatigue uniform) to the Adjutant for drill and instruction, as follows: Companies A, G, and H at Company A armory, Feb. 10 and 24, March 10 and 24; Companies B, C, D, E, and F at Company C armory, Feb. 13 and 27, March 13 and 27. The entire battalion is ordered to assemble at the armory of Company C April 7. Assembly each evening at 8 o'clock. The last drill will be under the supervision of the field officers. On Friday evening, 30th ult., a very pleasant little surprise-party was given in this regiment, by the men of Company B, to their new commander, Capt. William Walcutt. The occasion was one which seldom occurs in the National Guard, and is a very gratifying evidence of the improving cordiality of feeling in the new regiment, which was once the demoralized Third. Capt. Walcutt broke his leg on Christmas Day, and in spite of his accident, owing to a plaster-of-paris setting, and good crutches, he has managed to attend almost every meeting of his company, drilling them from an arm-chair. Considering that Capt. Walcutt is already past his half century, this evidence of pluck and attention to duty has inspirited his men greatly, and they got up a secret meeting, passed certain resolutions of praise and thanks, which were splendidly engrossed and framed, and then moved down on the Captain's house, under command of the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and storming the mansion, presented the resolutions. Lieut. Col. Huss made the presentation speech. The Captain replied in an eloquent and appropriate manner, and the remainder of the evening was passed very pleasantly. The Morrisania companies, A and G, are now provided with full-dress uniforms, and the Yonkers and Mt. Vernon companies will receive their uniforms in a few days. Capt. Hufnagel, of Company E, has resigned, and will probably be replaced by an ex-officer of the Third Cavalry, who has consented to accept the position if elected. Company C is without a Captain; also Company F, of New-Rochelle.

Col. Joseph Burger, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, is convalescent, and will again take active command of the battalion. On Monday evening the left wing was drilled by Adjt. Pope.

On Monday evening Col. Roehr drilled the officers of the Thirty-second, for the third time, in rifle practice. At the conclusion of the drill the monthly meeting was held, but only routine business transacted. Lieut. Valentine Ebel tendered his resignation. Brevet Major and Adjt. Fred. J. Karcher has been assigned temporarily to the command of the "Roehr Guards," Company F. Leave of absence for six months has been granted Capt. George Ross, of Company A.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vose commanding, has received an order from their commander to assemble at the State Arsenal, in fatigue uniform, by wing, for instruction and drill, as follows:

The right wing, consisting of Companies K, F, G, C, and A, on Monday evening, Feb. 9. The left wing, consisting of Companies H, D, B, I, and E, on Friday evening Feb. 27. Assembly at 8 o'clock on both occasions. Paragraph 6 of General Orders No. 20, series of 1873, is hereby modified. Non-commissioned officers will assemble for theoretical instruction, in fatigue uniform, at the armory, as follows: On Feb. 16, March 3 and 18, April 2 and 17, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The commissioned officers of the regiment are ordered to assemble at the armory on Thursday, Feb. 12, and Monday, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M., for theoretical instruction in Wingate's Manual.

Capt. Karl Klein, commanding the Separate Troop cavalry, has issued the following order:

The members of this troop are ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform, for mounted drills, Feb. 11 and 25, March 11 and 25, April 8 and 22, at the rendezvous, Nos. 7 and 9 Thirteenth street, and for dismounted drills, at the armory, Feb. 4 and 18, March 4 and 18, April 1 and 15.

First Sergt. M. Dreyfuss has been fined for absence and being late at drills. Corporal George Hillabrand has been reduced to the ranks for disobedience of orders at the parade held Sept. 10, 1873. An election will be held to fill the vacancy caused by this reduction at the regular monthly meeting, Feb. 14.

The Albany *Journal* states that the Washington Continentals of that city are, in accordance with their usual custom, making arrangements for a street parade on the afternoon of Feb. 23, in honor of Washington's birthday. In the evening the corps will partake of a grand banquet at the armory, prepared by Briare. The recent edict from Brigade Head-quarters, requiring members of the brigade staff belonging to other companies or staffs to resign their positions, has, in a measure, had the desired effect. H. C. Littlefield, H. L. Washburn, Jr., and C. E. Van Zandt have resigned from the staff of Company B, and their resignations have been promptly accepted. Mr. S. M. Craver, the General Agent of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, has been elected to a position on the staff of the corps. Mr. A. D. Cole, Third Lieutenant of the Corps, has resigned.

The Park Commissioners, together with the Major General of the First Division, were appointed about two years ago to select a site for a parade-ground, which act they soon afterward performed, and the military had high hopes of having at their disposal a suitable ground for drill, the same as possessed by other divisions. Within the past two months, however, steps have been taken to discontinue the proceedings, and it is probable, if these steps are successful, that the National Guard will be without a parade-ground for an indefinite number of years. To protest against a repeal of this law the following petitions are now being circulated in the several armories, and every member of the militia who desires to see the parade-ground an established fact during his present time of service should at once sign the petition:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned petitioners, being officers and members of the First Division of the National Guard of the State of New-York, respectfully represent to your honorable body that the bill lately introduced in the Legislature for the repeal of chapter 628 of the laws of 1871, commonly known as the Parade Ground act, is greatly detrimental to the best interest of the military service, and we therefore pray that the same be not passed.

To the Department of Public Parks:

We, the undersigned petitioners, being officers and members of the First Division of the National Guard of the State of New-York, respectfully represent to your honorable body that the resolution lately passed by the Department of Public Parks, discontinuing all further proceedings in the matter of the parade ground, is greatly detrimental to the best interests of the military organization in this City, and humbly pray that you will reconsider said action, and take such steps as may be necessary to carry out at once the purposes of the act of the Legislature, commonly known as "the Parade Ground act."

The following general order, issued by Major Gen. Shaler, explains itself:

I. Upon a review of the proceedings of a court martial appointed in pursuance of section 201 of the Military Code, by special orders No. 24, series of 1873, from these head-quarters, for the trial of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Separate Troop and Batteries B, C, G, and K, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., the General Commanding desires to direct attention to certain irregularities.

1. Where sickness is pleaded as an excuse for non-performance of duty a surgeon's certificate should be presented to the court. A certificate appears to have been presented in one instance only to this court. In the cases of the following non-commissioned officers and privates excused on the plea of sickness the proceedings of the court are therefore disapproved: Corp. Christian Thielmann, Corp. Henry Meese, Private Edward Brosemer, Private Joseph Muller, Private Gustav Walter, Battery K; Sergt. Charles Reese, Corp. George Hillabrand, Private August Braun, Private George Mayer, Private John Val. Mayer, separate troop; Corp. Joseph Sanger, Corp. John W. Smith, Private Stephen Pendergast, Private Nathaniel Whaley, Private Walter H. Martin, Battery G.

2. There are many cases which the court did not pass upon in consequence of a return, presumably by the warning officer, of "not found." In these cases, the court should have required the Marshal to show what efforts he made to find the delinquents.

3. In the following cases the excuses offered were not adequate: Corporal George Hillabrand, Separate Troop, charged with leaving troop without permission on Sept. 10, 1873; Private August Braun, Separate Troop, same charge as preceding; Private Michael Moran, Battery G; Private George Copeland, Battery G. The proceedings of the court in these cases are, therefore, disapproved.

4. In all cases where non-receipt of orders is offered as an excuse for non-attendance at several parades or drills, the court should require the evidence of the warning officer as to service of such orders and not receive the testimony of the accused as conclusive against his delinquency.

5. In many cases returned under section 236 M. C., the court did not take action in consequence of no statement having been furnished as to amount of fines imposed. It was the duty of the officer making returns of delinquents to furnish such statement, and on his failure to do so, the court should have ordered its production, postponing action in the cases until this had been done. In so far, therefore, as these remarks apply to the cases of Sergeant James Fitzgerald, Corporal John Bean, Privates John Eagan, Thomas Lynch, Samuel Mulhearn, William J. Martin, Cornelius O'Brien, Robert Welch, Michael McGuire, Felix Smith, William Kerrigan, Lewis P. Childs, all of Battery G, the proceedings of the court are disapproved.

II. The proceedings in all cases not herein referred to and disapproved are confirmed.

In reply to the challenge put forth in the name of the Irish team, and which was conditionally accepted by the Amateur Club of New-York City on behalf of American riflemen, Col. Wingate, President of the A. R. C., has received a letter from Mr. A. B. Leach, of Dublin, to the effect that at the time the challenge was issued he had no knowledge of the existence of a National Rifle Association in the United States, and that the programme for the international contest will be shortly prepared, and submitted to the association for approval, &c. In conclusion Mr. Leach says: "I am authorized to say that my friends are highly gratified at the flattering terms in which you write. I have always considered that we cannot know too much of one another, and that whichever side wins in this great trial of skill and judgment, we will have an agreeable opportunity of improving the acquaintance, if not securing the friendship, of those we may have the honor and pleasure of being for a time associated with in your great country."

A detachment of the Grand Army of the Republic will shortly enter the armory of the Forty-seventh, in the shape of a new company. Capt. Perry, an intelligent veteran of the war, who carries his badge of honor in an empty sleeve, will command the new organization.

A military concert will be given under the auspices of the First Regiment Pennsylvania N. G., at the American Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Feb. 19.

ANOTHER ARMORY CLAIM.

A case has just been presented to the courts which illustrates some of the phases of the audit of the Board of Supervisors, now so much discussed. The board, on the 6th of June, 1871, made two leases with Levi S. Stockwell for the occupation of the second, third, and fourth floors of No. 699 Broadway and Nos. 1, 3, and 5 West Fourth street as an armory, for five years from the 1st of May preceding, at an annual rental of $14,000. The premises are declared to be unfit for armory purposes, and have been in use only for a couple of months since the making of the leases, now more than two years and a half ago. When the investigation prosecuted by a joint committee of citizens and Supervisors was pending, on the downfall of the Ring in 1871, Messrs. B. L. Solomon and Thomas W. Pearsall, a Subcommittee on Armories and Drill-rooms, stated the value of the leases to be only $9,000 per annum. A subsequent estimate made for Controller Green by a well-known expert in matters of real estate named the sum of $7,000, as a full and equitable rental. The rent demanded was consequently regarded as exorbitant, and the Controller declined to pay it. It is alleged that Stockwell, who is well known as the late President of the Pacific Mail Company in its speculative days, acted in the matter as the Treasurer of the Howe Sewing-machine Company, but on the 6th of September, 1873, he assigned the claim to Prosper M. Shaw, who subsequently reconveyed it to him individually. A claim for the rental of the third and fourth floors from May 1, 1871, to July 1, 1873, amounting to $18,000, at the exorbitant rate of the lease, was submitted to the Board of Supervisors by Prosper M. Shaw, on the 20th of October last, and reported favorably on the 1st of December following, by the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, of which Mr. O. P. C. Billings, one of Mr. Stockwell's attorneys, was a member, and the resolution of audit was adopted at the next meeting, Supervisor Billings voting in the affirmative.

Upon this audit, Messrs. Morris and Billings, the attorneys of Levi Stockwell, lately applied for a mandamus to the Court of Common Pleas against the County Auditor to compel the audit of the claim at the rates and for the time fixed by the resolution of the Board of Supervisors, and Judge Joseph F. Daly has set down the hearing of the case for Monday, the 9th inst. A similar bill of $13,500, for rental of the second floor, was reported favorably by the appropriate committee, but is yet before the Board of Supervisors. The question as to the final audit of the Board of Supervisors will doubtless be made a leading feature of the case. This case shows what would be the consequence if the doctrine of the finalty of the audit by the Supervisors should prevail.

THE DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE RAILROAD.

The Directors of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company met yesterday afternoon at the office of Morton, Bliss & Co., and organized by electing Mr. Charles F. Whitehead as President. Bonds to the amount of $2,400,000 were ordered to be issued, secured by a first mortgage on the whole line of the road.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Consol. Coal..... 47¾	600 North-western... 59½
400 Western Union.. 76⅞	100 do..... 59⅜
500 do......b3. 77	500 do..... 59½
1400 do......s3. 77	300 Nort-west. Pf..c. 74¾
400 do..... 77	600 do..... 74⅞
800 do......c. 77	100 do......b3. 75
300 do......c. 76⅞	200 do......c. 74⅞
400 do..... 76¾	100 Pac. R. of Mo.s3. 40½
200 Union Pacific..... 34⅞	300 N. J. Central..s3.107
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.104⅛	130 do.....107
300 do......c.104¼	200 do.....107½
400 do.....104	100 do......c.108½
200 do......b3.104¼	100 do.....108¾
500 do.....104¼	100 do......s3.108½
500 do.....104⅜	200 do......s3.108¼
200 do.....104¼	200 do......c.108¼
100 Erie Railway.b3. 48⅞	300 do......s3.108
200 do..... 48¾	88 Del., Lack. & W..110
100 do..... 48⅝	70 do.....110½
100 Pacific Mail..... 42½	200 do......b3.110⅝
200 do..... 42⅝	40 do.....111
400 do..... 42½	600 do.....110¾
200 do......c. 42⅜	200 do.....110⅞
200 do..... 42¼	100 do.....110¾
600 St. Paul......b3. 48	500 do.....110⅝
200 do..... 47⅞	300 do......s3.110½
200 do..... 47¾	400 do......b3.110¾
200 St. Paul Pf..... 73	1200 do.....110¾
100 Harlem.....128¼	2300 do......b3.111
200 do.....128¾	100 do.....111⅛
500 Lake Shore....c. 82½	300 Rock Island.....107⅝
1200 do..... 82⅝	900 do.....107¾
500 do......c. 82⅝	300 do......b3.107⅞
100 do......b3. 82¾	100 do......s3.107¾
200 do..... 82⅝	1300 Ohio & Miss.b3. 34½
800 do......s3. 82½	100 oo......s3. 34⅜
100 Toledo & Wab.... 53½	200 do......c. 34⅜
200 Han. & St. Jo.... 32	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, R.,'81, 12.....119¼	$26,000 U. S. 5 20 C., '67......b. c.118¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62...... 12.116½	12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....118⅝
800 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.....117	10,000 do.....118¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....111¼	50,000 do.....b. c.118¾
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....118	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....117¾
20,000 do.....118½	2,500 do......12.117⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....118½	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C......b3.112¼
	10,000 do......12.112¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$9,000 Tenn 6s, o..... 82¼	60 N. Y. C. & H......104⅜
2,000 Tenn. 6s, o. ex coup..... 63½	500 do..b. c.b3.104¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n.... 82¼	900 do......s3.104⅛
10,000 N. C. F. A., '66. 25½	500 do.....104⅛
1,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 10	500 do......b30.104⅛
500 B'klyn 6s,W.L. 92	100 do......b4.104⅛
1,000 Alb'y & Su.1st.101¾	800 do......s3.104
7,000 Am.D. I. Co.7s. 95	500 Harlem......b. c.128¾
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 31	400 do.....128⅝
3,000 do..... 30⅞	100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 91
6,000 C. & N.W. con. C. G. B...... 87⅜	150 do..... 91½
4,000 C., R.I. & P.7s.104	2 0 L.S. & M.S.b. c.b3. 82⅝
1,000 C., C.& I.C.1st. 86⅞	100 do..... 82½
10,000 do..... 87	900 do......c. 82⅜
5,000 do..... 87½	600 do......s3. 82⅜
5,000 do..... 87¼	500 do..... 82½
3,000 do..... 87⅜	200 do......c. 82½
1,000 Chesa.& O.1st. 59½	2600 do..... 82⅜
1,000 D., L. & W.1st.102	10 do..... 82⅝
1,000 Mich. C. 7s.... 97	60 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b. c. 74⅝
12,000 do..... 96¾	200 do......b3. 74¾
6,000 D., L. & W. C..103¼	200 do..... 74¾
2,000 do.....103⅜	300 do..... 74⅝
5,000 do.....b. c.103¼	100 do..... 74⅞
2,000 do.....103⅜	200 do..... 75
2,000 do.....103½	100 do......b3. 75
4,000 D., L. & W.2d.103	200 do..... 75⅛
5,000 D.& H.R.B.'91.102	100 do......b10. 75⅛
1,000 Erie 2d.....101½	100 do......s3. 75¼
1,000 Erie 3d.....100	200 do..... 75¼
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 84½	100 do......s10. 75¼
10,000 L. D. Bds..... 98	100 do......b3. 75⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.....105½	100 do..... 75½
10,000 M. & St. P. 1st La C. Div.... 91⅛	300 do..... 75⅜
6,000 Mich. So. 2d... 97½	100 do......s30. 75
4,000 M. & Es. 1st..105½	900 do..... 75½
7,000 N. Y.C. 6s, '83. 93	100 do......s30. 75⅛
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.104	300 do......b3. 75⅝
2,000 N. J. Cen. C...101¾	300 do..... 75⅜
1,000 Ohio & M. C..c. 92	100 do..... 75¼
8,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 92¾	110 N. J. Cen.....108
2,000 do..... 93	100 do.....b. c.108
4,000 O. & M. 2d..... 79¾	100 N. J. So......b. c. 6
1,000 St. L.&I.M.1st. 96	50 do..... 6½
3,000 T. & W.1st, St. L. Div..... 86¾	110 Panama.....116
1,000 T. & W. C. C... 79½	100 do.....b. c.115¾
5,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 85¾	200 Un. Pac...b. c.b3. 34⅞
10,000 U. Pac.7s, L.G. 81½	100 do......c. 34¾
1,000 U. P. 10s, inc.. 81¼	200 do..... 34⅞
5,000 do..... 81⅛	300 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 59⅜
1,000 W. Pac. Bds... 87¼	100 do.....b10. 59½
250 Mech'es' B'k'g As. b. c..... 87½	300 do..... 59⅜
25 Tradesmens' B'k.145	100 do......b3. 59½
10 Cen. Nat. Bank...100	800 do..... 59½
98 Del. & H. Canal...116	2000 do..... 59⅝
10 do.....116½	100 Chi. & R.I.b. c.b3.107⅞
11 do.....116¾	700 do.....107⅞
44 do.....117	500 do.....b10.108
130 do.....117¼	1200 do......b3.108
500 Spring M. Coal... 56	600 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 47¾
100 do.....b. c. 56	30 do..... 48
100 Cons. Coal....b. c. 47½	300 M. & St. P. Pf.b. c. 73
400 do..... 47¾	200 Tol. & W.....b. c. 53½
100 do......b3. 47⅞	40 P., Ft. W. & C. G.. 94¼
700 do......b3. 48	400 St. L. & I. M.b. c. 69
200 Canton Co..... 76	200 Del., L. & W..b3.111¼
100 do.....b. c. 77	200 do.....111
500 Mari. L. & M.b. c. 9	300 do.....b. c.111
50 Maryl'd Coal Co., b. c......b3. 22	600 do.....110¾
200 do..... 22½	400 do......c.110⅝
100 At. & P. Tel..b. c. 18¾	300 do.....110¾
100 do......c. 18¾	400 do......b3.110¾
100 Am. Dist. Tel.b. c. 55	100 St. L.K.C. & N.Pf. b. c..... 34½
200 W. U. Tel..b. c.s3. 76⅞	1100 Chi. & Alt.....110
100 do..... 76⅞	150 do.....b. c.111
200 do......s3. 76¾	100 do......b3.112
200 do..... 76¾	400 do.....112
1800 do..... 76⅝	200 Chi. & A. Pf.b. c.115
10 Pacific Mail..b. c. 42½	50 Chi., B. & Q.....106½
20 Am. Express..... 65	125 Mor. & Essex..... 92½
72 Adams Ex...b. c. 96	20 do..... 92⅝
10 U. S. Express..... 71¾	10 do..... 92¾
50 do.....b. c. 72	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 40¾
500 Erie Railway.b. c. 48⅞	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 40½
	100 Atl. & P. Pf..b. c. 18⅜
	100 do..... 18¼
	100 do..... 18⅜
	200 do..... 18½
	500 O. & Miss....b. c. 34⅛
	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 31⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 Canton..... 76½	200 N. West. Pf..... 75¼
100 do..... 77	200 do......s30. 75
600 West. Union..... 76⅝	200 do..... 75½
700 do......c. 76⅝	1000 do..... 75¾
300 Am. Dist. Tel.... 55	100 do..... 75⅝
100 At. & Pac. Tel.b3. 18¾	100 do......s3. 75¾
100 Quicksilver..... 33¾	600 Rock Island.....107½
100 Maryland Coal... 22¾	1700 do......b3.108
100 Pacific Mail..b3. 42⅛	100 do.....b30.108
100 do..... 42⅛	100 C., C., C. & Ind... 82
25 do..... 42¼	200 Tol. & Wab..... 53¼
700 N. Y. C. & H.b30.104⅛	100 do......s3. 53⅛
400 Harlem.....128⅜	500 do..... 53⅛
100 Mich. Cen.....s3. 91	100 do..... 53¼
100 do..... 91½	200 Morris & Essex.. 92½
25 do..... 91¼	100 St. L. & Iron Mt.. 68¾
400 Lake Shore...s3. 82¼	710 Del., L. & W.....110½
1600 do..... 82⅜	200 do.....110⅝
100 do......b3. 82⅜	50 do.....110¼
200 Union Pacific.s3. 34¾	1500 do.....110½
700 North-western... 59½	400 do......s30.110
500 do..... 59⅜	600 do......b3.110¾
500 do..... 59¼	400 do.....110¾
700 do..... 59⅜	100 Chi., B. & Q.....110
100 N. J. Central.....107½	100 Chi. & Alt.....112
400 do.....108	200 Ohio & Miss..... 34¼
200 do.....108¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.s3. 40½
1100 St. Paul..... 47¾	200 C., C. & I. C....c. 31⅝
100 do.....b30. 47⅞	300 do..... 31⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Erie 5th..... 97½	200 Ill. Central..b. c.106
15,000 C.& O. 1st.b.c. 59½	100 do......s15.105¾
100 Canton Co...b. c. 78	200 do.....106¼
170 Con. C. of Md.b. c. 48	200 Clev. & Pitts. G.. 89½
400 do..... 48¼	100 C. & N. W...b. c. 59½
100 do......b30. 48½	100 do..... 59¼
100 Md. Coal Co.b. c. 22¾	100C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 75⅝
400 W. U. T..b. c.b3. 76¾	300 C., C., C. & I.b. c. 82½
800 do..... 76⅞	100 Alt. & T. H..b. c. 15
700 do......b3. 77	100 N. J. Cen....b. c.108¼
900 do..... 77	100 do.....108⅛
100 Adams Ex...b. c. 96	200 do.....108
100 do..... 95¾	400 do......b3.108¼
700 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 42	200 C. & R. I..b. c.b3.108
1400 do..... 41⅞	200 do.....108
500 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.104	200 do......b3.108⅛
200 do......b3.104¼	300 do.....108⅛
600 Erie Railway.b. c. 48⅝	200 T., Wab. & W.b.c. 53⅛
800 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 82⅝	300 do..... 53¼
800 do..... 82½	100 do......b3. 53¼
200 Harlem...b. c.s3.128¾	500 Del., L. & W.....110¾
200 do......b3.129	100 do.....110⅞
200 do.....128¾	100 do.b. c.s30.110½
200 Un. Pac..b. c.b3. 34⅞	400 do.....110⅞
500 do..... 34¾	500 do.....110¾

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$22,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64.....117½	200 N. W. Pref....s3. 75½
	400 do..... 75½
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b3.118¾	100 do..... 75⅝
	200 do......b3. 75¾
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b3.118¾	200 do......b3. 75⅞
	200 do..... 75⅞
30,000 do.....118⅞	500 do..... 76
5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..116¼	200 do......b3. 76
5,000 M.&S.P.C.&M. 81	200 do..... 75¾
3,000 C. P. G. bds... 95½	100 do..... 75⅞
20 Del. & Hud.....117⅛	100 do......b3. 76⅛
100 Canton..... 79¾	100 do..... 76⅛
300 do..... 80	700 do..... 76¼
100 do..... 79¼	600 do......s3. 76¼
25 American Ex..... 65¼	400 do..... 76⅜
400 Con. Coal..... 48½	100 do..... 76⅜
100 do..... 48¾	300 do..... 76⅜
100 Maryland Coal..... 23	1300 North-western. 59½
100 do..... 23¼	100 do......b3. 59½
100 Spring Mt. Coal.. 60	500 do......b3. 59⅝
245 do..... 58	400 do..... 59⅝
2300 West. Un....b3. 77	200 do..... 59¾
1700 do..... 77	100 do..... 60
1500 do......b3. 77⅛	200 N. J. Central.....108¼
1100 do..... 77⅛	100 do......b3.108¼
500 do......s3. 77⅛	100 do.....108
1500 do..... 77¼	22 Rock Island.....107⅞
100 At. & Pac. Tel..... 18¾	800 do.....108¼
100 do..... 18⅞	1000 do......b3.108¼
100 Quicksilver..... 34	700 do.....108⅜
400 do..... 34¼	500 do......b3.108½
1000 Pacific Mail..... 42	400 do.....108½
100 do......c. 42¼	200 do.....108⅜
100 do......c. 42⅜	600 St.Paul Pf..... 73
100 do......c. 42⅝	700 St. Paul..... 48
400 do..... 42¼	300 do..... 47⅞
200 do......s3. 42¼	200 do......b3. 47⅞
500 do..... 42⅜	400 do......b60. 47⅞
50 do..... 42½	100 do......b3. 48
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.....104⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W...110⅝
200 do......s3.104⅛	500 do.....110¾
1100 do......b3.104¼	300 do.....110⅞
400 do......s3.104¼	1000 do.....111
300 do.....104¼	500 do......b3.111
1100 Erie Railway..... 48½	200 do.....111⅛
100 do......b10. 48½	200 do......b3.111⅛
15 Erie Pref......b3. 75	100 Chi. & Alt.....112¾
100 Harlem.....128¾	100 do.....112½
100 Mich. Cen..... 91	200 do.....113
100 do..... 91½	100 Ohio & Miss..... 34⅜
1200 Lake Shore..... 82¼	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 31¾
500 do......b3. 82½	200 Kansas & Texas.. 16
500 do......s3. 82½	500 C., C. & I. C..... 31¾
600 Union Pacific..... 34¾	100 do..... 31⅞
100 Illinois Cen....s30.106	100 do..... 31¾
100 do.....106½	600 do......b3. 31¾
50 do.....107	100 do..... 31⅞
50 do.....108	500 do......s3. 31⅞
400 do.....108¼	500 do......b3. 32
14900 Ill. Cen. Scrip.103	100 do......b10. 32
400 Tol. & Wab....b3. 53⅜	100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 41
500 do..... 53⅜	100 At. & Pac. Pf..... 18¾

SATURDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The Banks, for the first time since the New Year, report a very decided increase in their Loans and Discounts, to correspond with their greatly enhanced Deposits. In the last five or six weeks. The addition to Loans and Discounts on the Averages this afternoon is $7,241,300. The increase in Deposits, $6,839,000. The other lines are nearly the same as last week—Greenbacks $175,200 higher, Gold Notes $121,400 less. The proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits is less than last week, and now stands 24.60 ℘ cent.

Money lent to the Stock Brokers to-day at 4 ℘ cent. The rates of Discount on private mercantile paper are 6@7 ℘ cent.

The sales of Gold advanced to 111¾@111⅞ ℘ cent. to-day, while Exchange continued easy at $4 84@$4 84½ to the £ Sterling.

The Stock Exchange was strong and active in nearly all departments to-day, and the market was especially buoyant for Central New Jersey, Rock Island, Delaware and Lackawanna, Chicago and Alton, North-west Preferred, Harlem, and Western Telegraph. The other Stocks were firm without the same marked advance on yesterday's sales. The business in the Railroad Bonds was liberal and well distributed, and the Public Funds made a further advance on the Coupon descriptions.

Closing Quotations—FEB. 7.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118½	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118½	118¾
American Gold	111½	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 48½	$4 84½
New-York Central and Hudson	104⅛	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	108½
Pacific Mail	42¼	42¼
St. Paul Common	48	48
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34⅛
Western Union	76⅞	77¼
Union Pacific	34⅞	34¾
Lake Shore	82½	82⅝
Toledo and Wabash	53¼	53½
Harlem	127⅝	128¾
North-west	59⅜	59⅝
North-west Preferred	74⅜	76¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	31¾	32
Adams Express	96	96
United States Express	71½	72
Wells-Fargo Express	76	77½
American Express	65	65
Delaware and Lackawanna	110⅛	111¼
Central New-Jersey	106½	108
Panama	116	116¼
St. Paul Preferred	72½	73
Erie	49⅛	48½
Atlantic and Pacific	18⅜	18¼
Iron Mountain	69½	66
A. & P. Telegraph	18¾	19
Canton Company	75	80
Illinois Central	105	108½

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $252,000 Gold Interest, making for the week $2,191,000. The redemption in Gold on the Principal of the Public Debt to-day was $69,000, making for the week $735,000. The Customs to-day were $297,000, making for the week, at New-York, $3,087,100. The Export of Silver, &c., this week amounts to $847,616.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81......119	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..117⅝
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81.....119¼	5-20 reg., '67......118⅜
5-20 reg., '62......116	5-20 coup., '67......118¾
5-20 coup., '62......116½	5-20 reg., '68......118
5-20 reg., '64......117½	5-20 coup., '68......118½
5-20 coup., '64......118⅜	10-40 reg......111¼
5-20 reg., '65......117½	10-40 coup......114¾
5-20 coup., '65......118¾	5s coup., '81......112¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....117	6s Currency......116

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 93⅝	Del., L. & W.7s Con.103½
N. Y. Central 6s, '87. 90⅛	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 96⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.. 88½	Tol.&W.1st.St.L.div. 86¾
Erie 1st extended...102	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 90
Erie 2d 7s, '79......101½	Tol. & W. Cons. Con. 79½
Erie 3d 7s, '83......100	Gt. West. 1st, '88... 92½
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 97¼	Gt. West. 2d, '93... 84¼
Erie 5th 7s, '87...... 96¾	Galena & Chic. Ex..103
Long Dock Bonds.... 97	Galena & Chic. 2d... 97
Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F.'85.104½	Chic., R. I. & Pac..108½
Albany & Susq. 1st.101	Morris & Essex 1st..105½
Albany & Susq. 2d... 97	Morris & Essex 2d.. 98
Mich. Cen. C.7s,'1902. 96½	New-Jer. C.1st, new.104¼
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s,'82.108	New-Jer. Cent. Con..101½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d. 97½	Pitts., Ft. W.&C.1st.103½
M.S. & N.I.S.F.7℘ct.104⅞	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. 2d. 99¾
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fd..101⅝	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d... 98
Cleve.,P.& Ash,O.bs. 99	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.. 88½
Cleve.,P.& Ash.N bs. 95	Chic. & Alton S. Fd.100
Detroit, M. & Tol.bs. 96	Chic. & Alt. 1st.....107
Buffalo & Erie N. bs. 95	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 92½
Lake Shore Div. bs.. 95	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 91¾
L. Shore Con. C. bs.. 94⅞	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 79½
L. Shore Con. R. bs.. 94¼	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 84¼
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo.. 97⅝	Mil.&St.P.1st 8s P.D.105
Central Pac. Gold bs. 95½	Mil.&St.P.7s G.R.D. 87
Cen. P. State Aid bs.103	M. & St.P.1st.LaC.D. 91
Union Pacific 1st bs. 85¾	Mil.&St.P.1st.C.& M. 80
Un. Pac. Land Gt.7s. 81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d... 82½
Un. Pac. Income 10s. 81	Chicago & Mil. 1st... 93½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75.102½	Joliet & Chic. 1st....100
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 84	Col., Chic. & Ind.1st. 87½
Alton & T. H. 3d In. 77	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 64½
North Missouri 1st.. 85⅜	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 87½
Chic. & N. W. S. Fd. 99¼	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 82
Chic. & N.W. Int.bs. 97	Tol., P. & War. 2d... 67
Chic. & N.W.Con.bs. 92½	Tol., P. & W.Con.7s. 67
Chic. & N.W. Ex. bs. 86½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 98	Boston, H. & E. 1st. 30⅝
Chic. & N.W.C.G.bs. 87¼	Bos., H. & E. Guar.. 42½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.102	Cedar F. & Minn 1st. 73
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.102¼	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—FEB. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99¾	100
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	121	121¾
Pennsylvania Central	98½	98¾
Reading	113½	114
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	43	About.
Philadelphia and Erie	23¼	23½
Northern Central	35	36
Lehigh Navigation	86	86½
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

The following is the last official report of the comparative earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railway:

FOR MONTH OF JANUARY.

Earnings.	1873.	1874.	
Passenger	$210,541	$209,445	Dec.. $1,005
Freight	487,889	697,862	Inc... 209,973
Express	22,522	23,940	Inc... 1,418
Mail	16,019	53,481	Inc... 37,462
Miscellaneous	15,496	8,758	Dec... 6,737
Total	$752,467	$993,490	Inc...$241,022

FROM JUNE 1 TO JAN. 31, (EIGHT MONTHS.)

Earnings.	1872-3.	1873-4.	
Passenger	$2,433,438	$2,403,643	Dec.. $29,794
Freight	5,885,140	7,192,113	Inc..1,306,972
Express	159,273	175,622	Inc... 16,348
Mail	1 8,616	175,318	Inc... 46,702
Miscellaneous	107,534	88,186	Dec... 19,348
Total	$8,714,004	$10,034,884	Inc.$1,320,880

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JANUARY.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Great Western	$408,439	$374,719
Atlantic, Pac., & leased lines	342,000	344,553
Burlington, C. Rapids, & Min.	108,303	61,136
Clev., Col., Cin., & Ind.	366,943	356,382
Chicago & North-western	993,490	706,468
Chic., Danville, & Vincennes	53,516	47,515
Erie	1,462,650	1,326,505
Lake Shore & Mich. South	1,519,249	1,445,122
Marietta & Cincinnati	171,028	170,023
Michigan Central	571,787	475,897
Milwaukee & St. Paul	654,400	334,715
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	154,500	146,161
St. Louis, Kansas City, & No.	177,331	189,553
St. Louis, Alton, & Terre H.	88,000	105,325
St. Louis, Alton, and branches	35,500	45,577
St. Louis & South-eastern	112,000	83,900
Toledo, Peoria, & Warsaw	96,974	79,591
Toledo, Wabash, & Western	423,343	370,290
West Wisconsin	81,369	34,583
Total	$7,820,832	$6,669,915
Increase, 1873	1,150,967	

—*New-York Daily Bulletin.*

☞ The week's Imports of Foreign Merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,084,447.

The London *Times* of Jan. 24 has the following of a new negotiation through Messrs. Junius S. Morgan & Co., for the Baltimore and Ohio Road:

"Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. have invited subscriptions for £2,000,000 sterling 6 ℘ cent. bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at the price of 90½, in installments extending to April, the principal being redeemable at par on the 1st of May, 1910. The capital consists of $13,143,300 common, and of $3,567,900 preferred stock, on the latter of which the dividends are limited to 6 ℘ cent. per annum, and the mortgage debt, including the present issue, is $29,502,032. The market price of the common stock at New-York is 158, and the dividend for the past year was 10 ℘ cent., with a surplus of $2,882,134. It is added:

"The company is engaged in constructing an extension from Centreton, on its Lake Erie division, in Ohio, through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to Chicago, 269 miles, by which it will secure a superior and independent line from Washington City and Baltimore to Chicago, embracing a distance from Baltimore to Chicago of 795 miles. Sixty-three miles of this extension have already been opened, and the line is being built for cash, without the disposal of either stock or bonds thereof. The work is being rapidly prosecuted, and it is expected the entire line will be in operation within twelve months. The amount of this loan, with its other resources, will supply the means required for the completion of all the works in which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are engaged."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WANTED—LOAN OF $100,000 for twelve months, by parties having contract to build a railway running into New-York, partially constructed, for which a liberal bonus will be paid. The money only to be advanced as work progresses, on engineer's estimates. First Mortgage Bonds of the road given as collateral. Principals only dealt with. Address, with real name, CONTRACTOR, Post Office Box No. 1,456, New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 7—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40s, 105½; Erie Railway Shares, 44@44¼; do. Preferred, 69½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44¼.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ ℘ cent., which is ⅛ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds—New 5s, 102⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 50c.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 55c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅞d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,200 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 13-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 8⅛d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 37s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Refined Petroleum, 13½d.@13¾d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 36s. 6d. and closed at 36c.@36s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—Petroleum—33½f. for fine Pale American.

VERDICT AGAINST THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

The case of the Administrators of Peck against the New-York Central Railroad, which was tried at the recent Circuit Court in Chenango County, has just been concluded. A correspondent of the Binghamton *Times* gives the following summary: The facts briefly are these: Peck was riding from Utica to Albany. He had bought his ticket and entered one of the common passenger coaches. This was crowded. The conductor came along, and Peck, being an invalid, asked for a seat, and was told to go into one of the palace cars attached to the train and there he could find a place to sit. He did so. The conductor of the palace car asked Peck to see his ticket. Peck showed him the one he had purchased at the office at Utica. The conductor of the car informed him that that ticket was not sufficient; that he must pay extra fare for riding in the palace car. Peck refused to do so, claiming that he was entitled to a seat; that the overloaded condition of the other coaches had driven him into the palace car. The result of the war of words was the stopping of the train, and the expulsion of Mr. Peck. On his return home Mr. Peck brought suit for damages. It was tried a year or more since, and a verdict of $8,000 obtained. The railroad company appealed. The case was sent back for a new trial. In the meantime Mr. Peck had died, but his administrators continued the suit. It was tried, as said above, at the present Circuit, and resulted in a verdict for the administrators of $4,000.

HOME VIEWS OF SENATOR HARVEY.

Of Ex-Gov. James M. Harvey, the new Senator from Kansas, the Lawrence *Republican Journal* says: "Gov. Harvey is elected as a Republican. During the whole canvass he has maintained no other attitude. He occupies the same position upon the great questions of the hour, such as transportation, the currency, the tariff, &c., that is occupied by leading Western Republicans, and in this he fairly represents the Republicans of Kansas. In the ranks of our party he has long been known as a reformer, and was prominent last Winter among those who opposed and defeated the re-election of Mr. Pomeroy. He is a practical farmer, a member, we believe, of the Patrons of Husbandry, and his election is a substantial recognition of that great industrial element which forms the bone and sinew of our party. As a man Gov. Harvey stands above reproach, and he will make us a safe, wise, and excellent Senator." To the same effect the Leavenworth *Commercial* says: "Mr. Harvey, politically, is a Republican of the strictest sect. He is a farmer, and being a farmer, sympathizes with the order of Patrons of Husbandry, of which he is a prominent member; nevertheless he is in full accord with the principles of Republicanism, and has never swerved in his fidelity to that party. He was elected by the suffrages of many of the members elected on the opposition to the straight Republican Party, and at the same time received the votes of some of the stanchest Republicans in either house. Mr. Harvey is a warm Administration man."

LETTER FROM REV. DR. TYNG.

Among the letters read at the Pittsburg Convention of those in favor of religious amendment to the Federal Constitution was the following from Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng:

ST. GEORGE'S RECTORY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: My health and my absolute occupations both forbid my undertaking the journey in the duty you propose. It is all that I can do to be about my Master's business in my daily appointed walk and obligation. I sincerely wish the triumph of the purpose and the plan which you so earnestly and intelligently support. But I can do but little now. Your friend and brother in our Lord. STEPHEN H. TYNG.

Rev. D. McALLISTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A GENTLEMAN'S family; understands all kinds of meats, game, pastry, desserts, bread and cake; City or country; good City reference. Address G. M. C., No. 237 West 41st st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English lady as housekeeper in an elderly gentleman's family where there are no children; best reference given and required. Address Mrs. Anderson, Station D.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—BY a lady, either in the City or country, or a position as clerk or correspondent in some mercantile house; first-class reference given and required. Address W. F., care of E. Thompson, No. 89 Gold st.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for her maid; she speaks French, German, and English; can recommend her in every respect. Call at No. 312 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, washing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Apply to Mrs. Chacon, No. 122 West 26th st., second floor, back room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, AGE fourteen, to assist in the care of children, or to make herself generally useful in any light capacity; a home where she would be kindly treated is of more consideration than wages. Apply for reference at apartments, No. 11 Stephens building, No. 4 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN WOMAN, as invalid's or monthly nurse; very best references. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD GERMAN COACHMAN or groom; Protestant. Address 48 Greenwich av.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN AS OVERSEER, farmer, or would take charge of a gentleman's place, the parties wishing to travel; good references given. Address J. W. P., Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, &c.; competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address D. C., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO thoroughly understands vegetables, green-houses, graperies, laying out new places, and gardening generally; ten years' City reference. Address John Lyle, West New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO HAS had considerable experience in managing private places; understands thoroughly the care of plants and vegetables; also hot and cold graperies. Address Arthur Kelly, care Babcock Bros. & Co., No. 50 Wall st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—MARRIED; IS A thorough gardener and farmer, or laying out new places, renewing old fruit and vegetables, care of all kinds of stock; has given entire satisfaction; verbal reference to satisfy. Address Gardener, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A PRIVATE American family. Inquire at No. 54 North 1st st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF GOOD EXPERIENCE, A situation where he can make himself generally useful in any capacity; wages no object. Address T. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

SILKS. PRINTS.

Our Spring Importations of Silks, NOW OPENING, consist in part of Superb SPRING and SUMMER SILKS, both striped and plain, in the newest Parisian shades and colors, which we are selling from 75c. and upward. Also, a magnificent line of BLACK SILKS, in the well-known grades, which we guarantee unsurpassed for beauty, appearance, and wear.

ALSO,

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, English and French Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss Mulls, Jaconets, Piques, Lawns, Organdies, Cambrics, &c., in every grade, style, and quality.

ALSO,

FRENCH PERCALES, ENGLISH and FRENCH CAMBRICS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES, &c., &c. These Goods are exceedingly bright and fresh in appearance, and in entirely NEW PATTERNS, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS.

ALSO,

Silk Opera Hose, Lisle thread, silk-striped and flesh-colored Hose. Plain-colored and fancy-striped Silk Hose. English, Irish, and German Balbriggan Hose, together with a complete line of English, German, French, and domestic Cotton Hose for ladies and children.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Grand and Chrystie sts. Broadway and 20th st.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 9, their entire stock of BLACK AND COLORED

SILK SUITS,

at greatly reduced prices, viz.:

STRIPED SILK SUITS,

in all colors, at $30, $35, $38, $40, $50, and $75 each.

COLORED SILK SUITS,

in great variety, from $50 to $100 each.

RICH BLACK SILK SUITS,

handsomely trimmed, from $50 each upward.

CAMEL'S HAIR AND PLUSH SUITS,

fur-trimmed, at $125; former prices, $225 and $250.

PARIS-MADE BLACK AND COLORED

SILK SUITS,

richly trimmed with velvet and lace, for street, dinner, reception, and evening wear, at $100 each upward.

RICHLY EMBROIDERED

PARIS SILK COSTUMES,

with train skirts, at $175 and $195; former prices, $300 and $350.

A few extremely elegant

COURT DRESSES,

in black and white silk, beautifully embroidered, suitable for grand receptions, former price, $1,000; now reduced to $250.

Extraordinary bargains in

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,

velvet Polonaise, English beaver walking-jackets, misses' and children's embroidered and braided

DRESSES,

and ladies' underwear in every variety, at largely reduced prices.

An immense invoice of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

TRIMMING LACES, HAMBURG EDGINGS, AND INSERTIONS,

extra fine, purchased under the most advantageous circumstances, will be offered at a very great reduction from last season's prices.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will exhibit during the week the first installment of

NOVELTIES

IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACE GOODS, AND FANCY GOODS.

From the various European Markets.

Arrangements have been made to issue a constant and regular supply of the very finest foreign productions.

An immense stock of Domestic

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS

SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.,

At extremely attractive prices.

They will also replenish their

POPULAR STOCKS

of yard-wide IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, and NAPKINS, TOWELING, &c., at the recent extremely low prices, which cannot be maintained longer than this month.

This OPPORTUNITY should induce their customers and residents of neighboring cities to pay them an early visit.

Goods shown freely without importunity to purchase.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME ON FEB. 4, JOHN STEFFANY, twelve years of age; was last seen on that day in East New-York. Any one returning him to his father, Joseph Steffany, rear of No. 25 Marion st., will receive $20 reward. He is Italian by birth; speaks good English; plays violin. All expenses will be paid.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Wainscoting, Furniture Slabs, Counters, &c.; Tiling, Monuments, Headstones, &c.; Plumber's Slabs a specialty; diamond cutting-machine in operation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

PERSONS DESIRING THE SERVICES OF A private detective on reasonable terms, may address FIDELITY, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT book-keeper; must write a good hand; quick in figures. Address J. C. W., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, giving reference.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN OR CANVASSER CAN make $50 a week; business highly respectable and [illegible]

AT KINZEY'S.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION

25,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions from auction at 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard. AT KINZEY'S

300 boxes French Flowers clearing out from 10c. to 62c. AT KINZEY'S

$25,000 worth of Real and Imitation Laces from 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c. up. Yak Laces from 25c. up. AT KINZEY'S

Rufflings and White Trimmings from 19c. piece up. AT KINZEY'S

Opening 50,000 pairs One and Two Button Kid Gloves, new shades, 31c., 39c., 42c., and 50c. pair. AT KINZEY'S

Gents' genuine Reynier Dog-skin Gloves, 96c. AT KINZEY'S

$25,000 of ladies' fine Underwear, Drawers, Skirts, Chemise Night Robes, &c., closing out very low. AT KINZEY'S

Neck and Skirt Rufflings, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., and 20c. yard. AT KINZEY'S

100,000 yards rich Bonnet, Sash, and Trimming Ribbons, in plain and Gros Grain, from 3c. to 25c. yard AT KINZEY'S

1,200 dozens Ladies', Misses', and Gents' regular made Hose, from 15c., 20c., 25c. pair up.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,

CORNER OF 9TH ST.

Corner below A. T. Stewart's.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,

(CORNER NINTH STREET,)

Will offer during the remainder of the month of February their entire stock of FINE GOODS, REGARDLESS OF COST, to make room for their large and select SPRING IMPORTATIONS, which, according to the advice of their European buyers, will arrive by the 1st of March.

DRESS-MAKING,

under the most competent management. Orders for Party, Ball, and Reception Dresses filled with promptness and at reasonable charges. LATEST PARIS STYLES constantly received. A large assortment of elegant Embroidered Tulle and Organdie Overdresses and Flounces for evening wear, now on exhibition, at VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY.
CORNER NINTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M. and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sunday.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOMER FRANKLIN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
AND
DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE
No. 539 5th Av.,
Between 44th and 45th sts., near Windsor Hotel, New-York.

NEGOTIATE LOANS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS.
Every description of REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.
SALES AT AUCTION in the Exchange Sales-room, New-York, or on the premises.
TITLES SEARCHED; CONTRACTS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c., drawn up. INSURANCE EFFECTED in prominent New-York Companies. APPRAISEMENTS MADE. Pay special attention to the sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., at auction.

TO LET,
AT NO. 539 5TH AV., A PART OF AN OFFICE, suitable for a fire or life insurance branch office, or surveyor's, architect's, or builder's office, all of which are much wanted in this locality.
To let or will lease for a term, STORE at NO. 3 HOWARD ST.

WANTED TO RENT,
A HOUSE, EAST OF 6TH AV., FROM WASHINGTON SQUARE TO 23D ST., fifteen to twenty rooms.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A HOUSE, IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, at about $25,000.

FOR SALE.
CHURCH PROPERTY, with three lots; very cheap and desirable for first-class stable; much wanted in the neighborhood.
FIVE DESIRABLE HOUSES CHEAP, West 44th and 45th sts.
Three first-class houses on 5TH AV.
One first-class house on EAST 47TH ST.
One first-class house on WEST 46TH ST.
Three first-class houses on MADISON AV.

FOR EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE,
A variety of good property in NORWALK, Conn.
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS attached to office.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwellings, hard-wood finish throughout, on 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; corner house, $27,000; other two $23,000 each. Also, a lot on West 58th st., sixty feet from Grand Circle. Apply to WM. BEDELL, on the premises, or No. 985 8th av.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 53 3D AV.
Houses and lots bought and sold.
Stores and houses to let.
Rents collected, and full charge of property taken.
Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on 45th st., near 6th av., will be sold cheap, if applied for at once. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement. Also, a large number of others, ranging in price from $9,000 to $175,000.

A NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE, 27X65, AND 35 feet extension, four-story high-stoop, quite near 5th av., below 59th st., for sale very cheap; others, near 5th av., $28,000 to $60,000 and upward; also, on 5th av., $65,000 to $250,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NINTH WARD CORNER, 66x90, ONLY one block from splendid new docks now building for the White Star Line, the only large corner for sale in the neighborhood. Also a cosy Brooklyn house near City Hall; easy terms. Apply to the owners, THOMAS MAHER & CO., No. 131 Barrow st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th, 20, 22 West 56th, 1, 17 East, and 18, 20 West 53d, 22, 24, 31 West 52d, 15 East 48th, 13 East 41st, 31 West 39th, 7 West 34th; 5th av., 299, 584, 675, 781, 783. "Some decided bargains."
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

$9,000.—FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house on East 41st st.; $2,000 cash, balance on your own terms. Also to exchange, a four-story corner house, on 2d av., 26x100, for a farm suitable for a dairy on the Harlem or Erie Railroad.
B. F. MELROSE, No. 555 3d av.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN. An elegant new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, finished in a superior manner; built by days' work; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 151 East 37th st., of D. T. KENNEDY, builder.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class dwelling-house, in City, a beautiful cottage, with grounds, in Rye, Westchester County. Difference in cash.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, OPPOSITE 200th st., in the new part of the City, Twenty-fourth Ward, a neat cottage, eleven rooms, stable, and 3¾ acres; will be sold very cheap. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 399 Greenwich st., north-east corner of Beach, 25x100. Will be sold low to close an estate.
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

$16,000 FOR A NEARLY NEW BRICK and brown-stone dwelling; all modern improvements; hard-wood, first class; East 45th st.; for sale.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

A 5TH AV. HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP; four story, brick, high stoop, 27x90; lot, 100; in good order; elegant residence; Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; must be sold.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FAVORABLE LEASEHOLD; full front house, No. 9 Winthrop place; for sale very cheap; two-thirds of purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. 19 EAST 33D ST., 30 feet front by half the block in depth, with three-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house thereon.
Apply to WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST,
No. 58 Wall st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 61 West 46th st., with or without the elegant furniture. Apply at the office of the owner, GEO. F. SLADE, No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 438 East 84th st.; immediate possession.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONLY $500 DOWN, AND LONG time to pay the balance; neat cottage, now ready to move into; price $2,000. Call between 10 and 11 A. M.
B. W. HITCHCOK, No. 439 3d av.

$46,000.—MODERN FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, four-story high-stoop, complete order, 54th st., between 5th and Madison avs.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.—TWO FULL lots on corner of Grand Boulevard and below 152d st. for sale at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS of ground, up town. The house is first class in every particular, and contains all the modern improvements. Inquire No. 128 West 33d st.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 459 West 22d st.; situated in a very fine neighborhood: house in excellent condition; price $18,000. Apply at No. 247 West 30th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, OFFERS for $7,000 a lot 22.6x101.6 in Minetta lane, 100 feet east of Carmine st. Terms $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage for five years.

A GREAT BARGAIN ON THE GRAND BOULEvard for improved property in this City. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

$18,000.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 22d st., near 6th av. A. H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

A FEW CHEAP WELL-LOCATED HOUSES, especially on 5th av. and the adjacent streets, for sale by WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

A FEW GREAT BARGAINS IN LOTS TO OFfer by WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT THREE-STORY brown-stone house; all improvements, new gas fixtures, &c.; near Lafayette and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 20x100; at low price, $12,500. Address F. E. E., box No. 180 Times Office, for particulars.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROOKLYN store and tenements near the ferries, for unimproved property or farm and some cash; no cash, no trade. Address B., Box No. 178 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TRUCK GARDENERS.
To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village. Six months' free ticket with each lease.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land. The place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever. Fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, a valuable farm, 275 acres; two and a half miles from Millertown Depot, Columbia County, N. Y. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER B. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AT WHITE Plains, for sale or exchange, a modern house and [illegible] HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

FORTY MINUTES' PLEASANT RIDE ON Central New-Jersey Railroad, near three depots, $60 rental, or monthly purchase payments, commodious cottage house and extra large lot; garden, lawn, flowers, shade, and fruit; paved and lighted streets, well drained and healthy; orderly society. For view and particulars apply at West Elizabeth Depot adjacent, or address OWNER, Post Office Box 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

DOCK PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND NEWtown Creek for sale, in large or small lots, at reasonable rates. This property presents unusual facilities for sugar refineries, lumber, coal, and oil yards, or any business requiring superior water accommodation, or would be a splendid investment for capitalists. Apply to FRANCIS PIDGEON,
Box 117, Long Island City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, paying difference in value in cash, two plantations in Virginia and one in Georgia.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate Broker, &c., No. 744 Broadway.

ELEGANT NEW HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD; also, beautiful place, seven acres, either at cost; attractive cottages, $2,500; payments easy.
JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
Eight Valuable Building Lots
ON 146TH AND 147TH STS., TWENTY-THIRD WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1874,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)
by order of Trustee, to close an interest, eight valuable building lots, 25x100 feet each, four lots each on 146th st. and 147th st., between St. Anne's and Brooks avs. They are easy of access by the Third Avenue Railroad and old Boston Turnpike horse cars, and now known as the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York.
Title of property is indisputable.
Terms of sale made known on day of sale. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, 21 Park row, New York, and 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
TUESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
SPECIAL GUARDIAN'S SALE OF ESTATE OF Mary Gardner, deceased, order of Supreme Court,
THREE BRICK HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURG,
No. 249 Ewen st., corner Powers st., P. B., B. S. T. 25.5x43x74.6.—Splendid corner for a Doctor.
No. 247 Ewen st., similar house.
No. 120 Powers st., 22x30; lot 25x50. Modern improvements, and must positively be sold. Call and examine. Good for occupation or investment. Sold by order of the court for benefit of children. Maps, terms, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, FEB. 17, AT NO. 111 BROADway, the extra size, superbly proportioned, well built, four-story high-stoop brick and marble dwelling No. 5 5th av., between Washington square and Clinton place; 26.8x90x100; desirable perpetual Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold; ground rent for twenty-one years; $1,000 per annum; neighborhood unexceptionable; perfect order.
Maps and permits at No. 11 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—M'COMB'S DAM Property at Auction—Will be sold on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, by A. H. Muller, Auctioneer, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, the ten lots of ground, with the large buildings thereon, known as the Dodge Estate, on 154th st., near Harlem River; elegantly situated and the most desirable lots on Manhattan Island, well worthy the attention of real estate purchasers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION OF valuable grain and grass farm of 116 acres, at Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, thirty miles from this City, on Feb. 19. For description, terms, and trains, inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Wall St. Offices To Let,
SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.
TWO LARGE OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR, NO. 56 WALL ST.
Apply at No. 59 Pine St.,
Room No. 3 third floor.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORner 38th st., to Lease for a Term of Years.—The owner of the following described property, invites proposals to lease the same from responsible parties only; size, 100 feet on Broadway by 140 feet deep; will either lease the ground to be improved by lessee, or the undersigned will improve it on satisfactory terms. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 18 East 40th st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story iron building fronting 138 feet on Astor place, extending from 4th av. to Lafayette place; pure north light; splendid show front—the very best in the City; first floor reserved. Apply to
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET.—ONE OR BOTH OF THE CENTRALLY located stores, (35x65), Nos. 170 and 172 Centre st., (two doors from Canal,) with basement and vault; rent low; possession immediate if desired. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot 5th and 6th sts., East River.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—NOS. 636 and 638, being 50 feet front, and extending through to Crosby st.; alterations will be made.
L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th av.

FIRST-CLASS MODERN OFFICE TO LET in the building No. 744 Broadway.
Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER IN FIRST-CLASS buildings, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, No. 169 Greene st.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

STORES, LOFTS, FLOORS, LOTS, AND dwellings to let or lease.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET.—BUILDINGS NOS. 639, 739, 811, 913, Broadway. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
To let, twenty dwellings, handsomely finished, at Garden City, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad, Long Island; rents, $150, $250, $350; early and late trains, with six months' commutation ticket; also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached. Apply to Alex. T. Stewart's agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 A. M. to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO LET.—A NEW HOUSE, fourteen rooms, including laundry, bath-room, hot and cold water, range, furnace, gas, and all modern improvements, near depot. Apply to
CAREY & YALE, Owners, No. 60 Beaver st.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE east bank of the Hudson, handsomely-furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices, with immediate possession.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

COMFORT.—TO LEASE, FURNISHED; REASONable Price.—A complete house, suitable for a small family; seen from 1 to 6 P. M. No. 307 East 19th st., fourth door east 2d av.; possession at once.

HOUSE NO. 25 EAST 20TH ST., THREE doors east of Broadway, to let or lease. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN BISCO, No. 238 East 23d st.

FOR RENT—NO. 6 LAFAYETTE PLACE, FOR dwelling or business purposes; extra wide front; possession immediately. Apply to
C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE ON Ridge st., near High Bridge, to rent for a term of years. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A CHOICE FLOOR TO LET.—WATER, GAS, and bath. Apply at No. 813 Greenwich st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PROPERTY-OWNERS OFFERING REAL ESTATE for sale or rent during the coming season will find it to their advantage to have the same recorded at the old-established office of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st. No charge for registering.

I WILL GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR A house about 20x60 in fee, centrally located, a first-class plot of lots, improving rapidly in value; or will exchange for store property. House to be worth $30,000 to $50,000. Possession about May or September. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES WANTED—FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES.
We have a large number of responsible parties for unfurnished houses, and can find tenants promptly.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

WANTED TO RENT.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1874, for a lease for a term of years, from May 1, 1874, on a store suitable for a banking office; must be on the west side of Broadway, between Chambers st. and Spring st., on the grade floor. The rent will be secured. Answers without full description, location, and price not desired. Address OXFORD, Box No. 128 Times Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN MARCH, A COUNTRY PLACE, either on Long Island, in Connecticut, or on North River, not over two hours from City; must be pleasant, house well furnished, good stables, barns, &c.; would like to lease. Address L. L. L., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—TO RENT A FURNISHED FRENCH flat, between 14th and 42d sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Address, with terms, W. G., Box No. 3,012 Post Office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Co.
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!
These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.
First—They have the individual liability of the maker.
Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.
Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.
The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.
All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Toledo, Wabash & Western
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
For Sale at 85 and Interest.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine St.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

7 TO 25 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
And other Stocks and Bonds paying seven to twenty-five per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.
The proposals will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.
The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid, thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,
Successors to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.
Exchange on the principal cities of Europe.
CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS,
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

VERNAM & HOY,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, AS REORGANIZED, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874.
NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany at the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874.
By order of the President.
CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.
WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with us—stating what bonds they hold. Immediate attention is important.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE CUTTER, ONE SINGLE do., Stiver's make; must be sold at once. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 12 5TH AV,
MRS. R. EATON has a suite of rooms to let on first floor.
Private table if desired.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 288.
Two extra large, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, without board. First-class attendance.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR 8TH AV. AND Elevated Railroad.—A private family owning their residence, will rent to gentlemen, desirable rooms, large and small, with board; references exchanged. Address PERMANENT, Station E.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.
Front parlor and bedroom, second floor; also same in rear, elegantly furnished; one or two single rooms; table excellent. Terms reasonable.

NO. 347 8TH AV.
Two furnished rooms, back, on third floor, for light housekeeping, together or separate, very cheap, or would board a couple of ladies.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.
One large front room, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Desirable accommodations for a large family with private table on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOME PARlors and two small rooms, gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; board first-class. No. 200 West 23d st.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 133 WEST 44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, —Large front rooms, on second and third floor, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; terms reasonable.

NO. 21 GRAMERCY PARK.—LARGE AND handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; best reference given. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story room for one or two gentlemen; bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; private family; reference. No. 52 West 13th st.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST. HANDSOMELY FURnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate; references.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Private table if required.

NO 10 EAST 28TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, first or third floor; Southern exposure; near 5th av.; small social family; to agreeable party terms to suit.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, in desirable locations. Every house personally inspected. Apply to E. A. DAILY, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—ONE SQUARE FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single rooms.

NO. 212 WEST 14TH ST.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR of handsome rooms, with board, together or separately. Reference. Also two small rooms.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE, HANDsome front room on fourth floor, with board; references.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor to rent, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—THREE GENTLEMEN would like to find a pleasant, comfortable home; would require three square rooms, with closets, hot and cold water, fire, and gas; house with southern exposure preferred; good opportunity for a private family to help pay expenses and keep up their table; situation required between Lexington and 6th avs. and 23d and 42d sts; reference given and required. Address, with full particulars and prices, E. B., Box No. 93 Times Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HAVING SOME furniture of their own, and who will be permanent, if suited, desire a back parlor, with board, above 30th st., between 5th av. and Broadway; price $25, which must include fire, gas, and everything. Address BOARD, Box No. 104 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN AS partner in a legitimate, safe, and profitable manufacturing business; an opportunity to realize from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum, as will be shown upon an interview; references exchanged. Address B. L. & Co., Box No. 112 Times Office.

A LADY WOULD JOIN A PARTY IN TAKING a furnished house for Summer boarders, dividing expenses and profits; would prefer one established. Address P. A. C., Station C.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ENGAGE IN BUSIness where they can save the rent of a magnificent corner store free, can be accommodated by calling at No. 991 6th av.

LADY PATENTEE DESIRES A PARTNER, with capital, to manufacture and introduce a lucrative patent; best references given as to its value and popularity. Address PATENT, Box No. 214 Times Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
Address Box No. 625 Post Office,
Binghamton, N. Y.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.
The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.
By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 20, 1874.
CASH CAPITAL..............$200,000
SURPLUS..............255,000
Forty-sixth Dividend.—The Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 9th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed until 10th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on Feb. 5, 1874.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 9 prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND,
SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK.
NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors of this bank for the six months ending Feb. 1 who may be entitled thereto. All deposits made up to Feb. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st.
WM. MILES, President.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.
66th to 73d
PERFORMANCE.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.	SATURDAY, FEB. 14, ELEVENTH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY. FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, FIRST BENEFIT of Miss ROSE EYTINGE and SEVENTIETH PERFORMANCE OF LED ASTRAY.

Characters by Misses ROSE EYTINGE, KATE CLAXTON, EMILY MESTAYER, ELIZA WEATHERBY, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, KATE HOLLAND, Messrs. C. R. THORNE, Jr., McKEE RANKIN, STUART ROBSON, H. W. MONTGOMERY, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, W. H. WILDER, and W. S. QUIGLEY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the ENGAGEMENT OF Mrs. J. B. BOOTH.
UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC of ADOLPHE BELOT'S New Play of ELENE!
Which will be repeated every night this week.
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
In the personation of this character Mrs. J. B. Booth has achieved a
TRULY GREAT AND ARTISTIC SUCCESS.
EVERY MEMBER IN THE CAST.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, MUSIC, PROPERTIES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 1:30,
LAST MATINEE PERFORMANCE BUT ONE OF ELENE!
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1874,
Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHECK will make her first appearance at this theatre.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.
GILMORE'S GRAND CONCERTS,
BY THE CELEBRATED BAND OF THE
Twenty-second Reg't, N. G. S. N. Y., P. S. Gilmore, Leader
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1874.
PROGRAMME:
1. OVERTURE, "Der Freischutz"..........Weber
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
2. CONCERT WALTZ, "Immortellen"..........Gung'l
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
3. SOLO FOR SAXOPHONE, "Don Pasquale"..Donizetti
Mr. E. A. Lefebre.
4. POLKA DE CONCERT, "Golden Robin," Obligato for Flutes and Clarinets..........Bosquet
5. GRAND SELECTION, "The Gems of Nabucco"..Verdi
First time. Introducing solos for Cornet, Clarinet, Baritone, &c.
6. OVERTURE, "William Tell"..........Rossini
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
7. SOLO FOR CORNET, "Young America"......Levy
Mr. M. Arbuckle.
8. FINAL FROM ARIELE. First time..........Bach
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
9. WALTZ, "Sorgenbrecher"..........Strauss
Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
10. MARCH, "Twenty-second Regiment," (by request)..........Gilmore
Single tickets, 50 cents; packages of ten tickets, $4.
Concert at 8 o'clock.
Next concert at the Armory, Monday Evening, Feb. 16.

A MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF THE HUNCHBACK, with Mrs. Sheridan Shook as Julia, and Mr. John H. Bird, Master Walter, will be given by the CHARITY AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, at the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, for the BENEFIT of the FREE TRAINING SCHOOLS of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, under the management of

Mrs. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,	Mrs. A. OAKEY HALL,
Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT,	Mrs. SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Mrs. B. H. VAN AUKEN,	Mrs. Judge HILTON,
Mrs. Dr. WHITE,	Mrs. R. C. HUTCHINGS,
Mrs. B. K. PHELPS,	and many others.

Mr. Shook has gratuitously offered the use of the theatre.
Tickets may be procured from the following committee: Boxes from
Mrs. S. G. COURTNEY, No. 244 West 34th st.
Mrs. Dr. WHITE, No. 1 West 34th st.
Tickets from
Mrs. B. H. VAN AUKEN, No. 421 5th av.
Mrs. B. K. PHELPS, No. 101 West 47th st.
Mrs. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Union Place Hotel.
Mrs. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, No. 8 West 52d st.
Dr. J. MARION SIMS, No. 267 Madison av.
Dr. RUPPANER, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Dr. DWINELLE, No. 27 West 34th st.
Mrs. C. K. GRAHAM.
At the UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
And at the Training School, 625 Broadway, up stairs.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st.
THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES FROM CYPRUS.
Galleries of ANCIENT AND MODERN PICTURES.
The "LOAN EXHIBITION" of works of art, comprising the rare collection of engravings and etchings lent by James L. Claghorn, Esq., of Philadelphia, ancient carvings, enamels, bronzes, porcelain, faïence, &c., &c.
Open daily from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 7 until 10.
Admission 25 cents. Mondays free.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

DR. J. JAY VILLERS'
HUMOROUS LECTURE,
FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 16 and 18, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, Feb. 21.
Reserved seats at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av.; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and Nos. 711 and 114 Broadway.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Ninth Lecture, Mercantile Library Course,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.
Subject—"Street Life in Europe."
Tickets at the Library, No. 114 Broadway, and the Hall.

CORNET, VIOLIN AND FLUTE INSTRUCTION.
Prof. T. ROSENSTEIN,
No. 384 Bowery.

THE ART OF READING.—PERSONS DESIRING to learn it, will please address, W. D. H., care of J. W. Thorpe, stage manager, Union Square Theatre.

LECTURES.

DR. FELIX ADLER'S FOURTH LECTURE will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 8 P. M., at Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 42d st. Subject: "The Life of Buddha." Admission, 50 cents. Tickets at B. Westerman & Co.'s, and at the door.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.
Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.
Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

YOUNG MEN WISHING PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, to fit for special positions, should attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, or No. 128 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT, NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., has formed classes for ladies wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the International Academy for travel and study in Europe.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS REquires tuition; English, French, music, and drawing. Address NEWCASTLE, Box No. 177 Times Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 39th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NILSSON.
RETURN OF THE
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO.
The public are respectfully informed that the Strakosch Grand Italian Opera Company, which has met with the most unprecedented success in the Western cities and Boston, will return to New-York and give Eighteen (18) Grand Opera Nights and Six (6) Matinées, commencing
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
On this occasion Mme. Christine Nilsson will make her farewell appearances in America prior to her return to London, where she is engaged to appear at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. In the course of this season Mme. Christine Nilsson will appear as ELSA, in Richard Wagner's LOHENGRIN.
The company comprises the following Eminent Artists:
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
MLLE. TORRIANI, MLLE. MARESI,
MISS A. L. CARY,
SIGNOR CAMPANINI, M. CAPOUL,
M. MAUREL, SIGNOR DEL PUENTE,
SIGNOR NANNETTI, SIGNOR SCOLARA.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor......SIGNOR E. MUZIO
Assistant Conductor..........MR. S. BEHRENS
The sale of boxes and seats for the season of eighteen nights will commence on Friday, Feb. 13, at 9 A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.
MR. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.
Second week of
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
First week of the character vocalist,
MISS ELLA WESNER.
First week of
MR. E. EDDY.
Mr. Eddy will appear in the drama, The Rag-Picker. Reappearance of Miss Kitty O'Neil and Mr. John Wild. Second week of the Foy Sisters, and Foley and Wade. Harrigan and Hart in four acts. R. M. Carroll and Sons in new acts, all the mammoth troupe in a new olio. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
VOKES.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
FUN IN A FOG,
Preceded by a capital farce.
Wednesday and Thursday
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
Friday and Saturday
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Last VOKES' MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1:30.
Monday, Feb. 16, an entirely new, romantic American drama, by GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, entitled LEATHERSTOCKING, founded on Cooper's celebrated romance, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
VAUDEVILLE, NOVELTY, AND OPERA. THE WORLD WONDERS HOW WE DO IT, BUT WE DO. LARGEST AND FINEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD for the price. The chosen home of Mirth, Novelty and Variety. Astounding Novelties. Last nights Appalling Wonders.

McAndrews. The peerless BONNIE RUNNELS Dutch Comique, JOHN MORRIS. The Protean HARRY STANWOOD. The star MARTHA WREN. ANGIE SCHOTT.	of Holman Opera Troupe. Beautiful opera of the Bohemian Girl, Mon., Tues., and Wednesday, and Matinee	HAWLEY & MLACO. The fearful ALA. The miracle, SADI D'JALMA. The mysterious JAMES COLLINS. The inimitable ALICE SOMERS. EMMA WALLACE.

La Sonambula, Thursday, Friday, and Sat. and Matinée.
Delehanty and Hengler. All in new acts, new costumes, new sketches. Every evening, and family matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Admission—Family circle, 30c.; orchestra and balcony, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. AMY STONE.

EVENING AT 8. The accomplished Artiste, AMY STONE, in the military drama of CIGARETTE.	AFTERNOON AT 2. Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD and entire Company in the burlesque of LEAST SIN; Or, THE SLOPEMENT.

Every AFTERNOON and EVENING with above, the following renowned specialty Artists:
GRACE MARCO, LECLAIR BROTHERS, FOSTER SISTERS, LA BELLA EMMA, YOUNG ODIN, W. E. ROLLAND, WATSON BROTHERS, &c.
MONDAY, Feb. 16—Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS in his new drama of DANIEL BOONE.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Admission tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, at the price of $15, can be procured under the usual restrictions by applying to the following gentlemen:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
EMIL UNGER, No. 6 Barclay st.
HERMAN UHL, *Staats Zeitung.*
M. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 36 Walker st.
ADAM BRAUTIGAM, No. 701 Broadway.
H. C. F. KOCH, No. 15 Carmine st.
GEORGE NEMBACH, of Steck & Co., 25 East 14th st.
JACOB WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL, No. 857 3d av.
THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, No. 179 2d av.
SIG. KAUFFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange place.
J. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway.
L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane.
C. A. NATTUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
P. ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st.
Boxes can be obtained at the office of L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st. E. H. NEYMANN,
for the committee, No. 97 Maiden lane.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
THURSDAY, FEB. 12, AT 8 P. M.
ANNUAL CONCERT OF ST. THOMAS' CHOIR,
under the direction of
GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN.
Mrs. GULAGER,
Miss FINCH,
Mr. NILSEN,
Mr. MORAWSKI,
Mr. TOULMIN, and a picked
Chorus of FIFTY VOICES, all members of the choir.
Admission, $1. Tickets and programmes at Pond's, No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th st.; Jordens & Marten's, No. 1,164 Broadway, and at the office of Mr. B. W. Williams, No. 837 6th st.

SOCIETE
ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE
BALL,
For the benefit of the emigrants
"ALSACIENS-LORRAINS,"
TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1874,
at
IRVING HALL.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $2, can be had of JOSEPH STRAUSS, President, No. 110 Spring st., and A. D'OUVILLE, Treasurer, No. 717 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT.
Robinson Hall, East 16th st., near Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1874, at 8 o'clock.
Mrs. GULAGER, soprano; Mrs. GENEVIEVE HOYT, soprano; Miss ADDIE RANDALL, contralto; Miss M. E. TOEDT, violiniste; Mr. C. A. MCPHERSON, tenor; Mr. EDWARD GILBERT, baritone; Mr. REINHOLD L. HERMAN, conductor.
The piano-forte used is from the manufactory of Messrs. J. & C. Fischer. Tickets $1 50, to be had at the door on the evening of the concert.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
THIS SELECT and POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of Music, Harmony, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Foreign Languages, by the most eminent professors, at moderate prices.
PUPILS MAY BEGIN at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.
Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LAST GRAND CONCERT OF THE SEASON AT the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d av., on Monday evening, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock: Mrs. Josie Johnson, Miss Lizzie E. Fitz, Mr. C. H. Locke, Mr. David Stanton, and others, will appear, assisted by the choir of the church. Tickets may be had at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s, No. 713 Broadway, or at the church door. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF
WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS
AND
OIL-PAINTINGS.
Comprising the stock of a dealer retiring from business, to be positively sold, without limit or reserve, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 12, and 13, at 12 o'clock each day, at the Art Gallery of EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty st.
AMONG THE WATER-COLORS WILL BE FOUND CHOICE SPECIMENS OF

Kate Gray,	Wm. Craig,	Le Bas,
J. T. Dibden,	John Faulkner,	Frantz,
J. F. Kensett,	S. Widgerey,	T. C. Farrar,
C. Shuselle,	P. T. Rossiter,	H. Bispham.

OIL-PAINTINGS.

Kuwasseg, fils,	C. Chapin,	Otto Gornmers,
J. F. Kensett,	V. De Vos,	W. Blaskmen,
Van Wingartd,	C. Laren,	Lan Fant De Metz.
G. T. Callow,		

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874, at 11 o'clock, at
No. 308 East 13th st.,
By order of Messrs. Ogden & Clark, real estate office, 17th st. and Broadway, all the elegant household furniture contained in the four-story brown-stone house, above numbered, consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture, carpets, curtains, mirrors, bedding, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., next to Broadway.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
*** Seats may be secured one week ahead. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.
FOLLINE!
LAST NIGHTS.
FOLLINE! Every night this week, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S most brilliant comedy on the fortunes and frailties of society,
FOLLINE.
Folline was an instantaneous and striking hit.—*Herald.*
The *Tribune* says: "One tangible impression, and that a good one, remains from FOLLINE—it counsels economy and chastity."
LAST NIGHTS The *Graphic* says: "FOLLINE is so magnificently upholstered that probably no play was ever so brilliantly set in New-York."
The *Mail* says: "The play is an example of the highest school of legitimate comedy. * * * Satire on the headlong spirit of the age is the leading idea of the author."
The *Herald* says: "FOLLINE has been successfully produced before crowded, brilliant, and delighted audiences. The drama is full of action. Not a scene, not a character, is superfluous. * * * The story is concerned with the ambitions, loves, folly, sin, and penitence of a young couple.
FOLLINE! * * * It is superbly placed on the stage. * * * It is in four acts, and we are afraid to say how many dresses. We chronicle an unequivocal and striking success."
Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, George Parkes, Owen Fawcett, Hart Conway, D. Whiting, J. G. Peakes, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Sara Jewett, Minnie Conway, Nina Varian.
LAST FOLLINE MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, at 1:30.
*** Mr. DALY begs to announce that he has purchased the sole right for production in this country of M. Alexander Dumas' last and most important, successful, contemporaneous comedy, now running in Paris to overwhelming houses, and entitled
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.
Prior to the production of this most brilliant work, however—the crowning effort of one of the master dramatists of this age—Mr. DALY will offer, after a most careful, costly, and conscientious preparation, one of the choicest comedies by the master dramatist of all ages, the perennial SHAKESPEARE; and on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, will be produced at this theatre the dainty, humorous, and fanciful conceit, entitled
LOVE'S LABOR LOST!
It is now nearly a quarter of a century since this superb comedy was last played, and its representation on the present occasion will be marked by a distribution of rare and unusual notableness, and by an elaborateness of detail that will make the performance in every way phenomenal.
*** It may thus be seen that FOLLINE will be acted only a few evenings longer. Seats for any of the closing nights may now be secured by mail, messenger, or telegram.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. TO-NIGHT.
*** Box-office will be open from 12 to 5 TO-DAY for the sale of choice reserved seats. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, FEB. 8,
COLOSSAL MUSICAL JUBILEE,
under the direction of M. P. S. GILMORE'S
Entire TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, 65 pieces!
WIENIAWSKI, Europe's Greatest Violinist!
Entire GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY!
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture, "Semiramide"..........Rossini
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Solo for Saxophone, "Air Suisse"..........Pontini
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. Quartet, "Martha"..........Flowtow
Sung as a double quartet by artists of the German Opera Troupe.
4. Violin Solo, "Air Varie"..........Vieuxtemps
M. WIENIAWSKI.
5. Song, "Morgenfensterln"..........Proch
Mme. LOUISE LICHTMAY.
6. Solo for Cornet, "Air et Varie"..........De Berriot
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
7. Grand Fantasie, "Il Profeta"..........Meyerbeer
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
PART II.
1. Overture, "Austrian Themes"..........Westmeyer
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Aria from Robert, "O Chio Aduo"..........Meyerbeer
Miss ANTONIA HENNE.
3. Solo for Violin, "Air Russe"..........Wieniawski
M. WIENIAWSKI.
4. Fackeltanz No. 2, "Marche aux Flambeaux"..Meyerbeer
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
5. Scena Il Trovatore, "Miserere"..........Verdi
ARTISTS OF GERMAN OPERA TROUPE.
6. Hallelujah Chorus, "Messiah"..........Handel
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
Corner 23d st. and 8th av.
PRICES: Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 30c.
A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT AND AT THE MATINEE
An entirely new entertainment, selected with the view of satisfying the growing taste for bright, crisp, amusing, and kaleidoscopic performances, and at the same time irreproachable in character. The new entertainment will be in all respects what its name implies,
A
ROUND
OF
PLEASURE.
Mr. G. L. FOX, the Master Droll of the age, will appear in two new characters,
Tobias Shortcut in
JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA,
and Master Bobby Bobbs, the big boy, in the comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL!
The specialty features of the new order of entertainment
Will embrace acts by the great artists:
THE MARTENS FAMILY, WILSON BROTHERS,
KING SARBRO, RIGL SISTERS,
J. MORRIS, R. STANWOOD,
J. W. McANDREWS, &c., &c.,
the whole forming an attraction of singular extent and excellence, and permitting the best class of play-goers a pleasant and untainted
TEN MINUTES WITH EVERY KNOWN AMUSEMENT.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.
16TH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ELABORATE REVIVALS
AND
NOVELTIES
are for the present unavoidably postponed in consequence of the
UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
for seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy.
The box-book will therefore be open THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

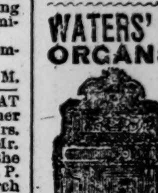
THE COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Paris by Night. PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, Paris by Night.
With Gaslight and Starlight Effects,
EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 1 TO 5,
EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TO 10,
with the varied attraction of the Polytechnic Promenade and the entertainments of the Lectorium. Admission to the whole $1, and no extras.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL election for Trustees, Directors, and committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the COOPER BUILDING, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1874. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M. F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN S. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the* **most beautiful** *in* **style** *and* **perfect** *in* **tone ever made.** *The* **CONCERTO & ORCHESTRAL STOPS** *are the* **best ever placed in any Organs.** *They are produced by an* **extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced,** *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL-STIRRING,** *while the* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** **These Organs** *are the* **best made in the U. S.**

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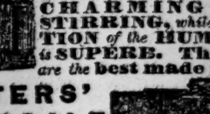
have **great power** *and* **a fine singing tone,** *with* **all modern improvements,** *and are the* **best Pianos made. These Organs** *and* **Pianos** *are* **warranted** *for* **6 years. Prices extremely low** *for* **cash** *or* **part cash,** *and* **balance** *in* **monthly** *or* **quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken** *in* **exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS** *to the* **TRADE. AGENTS WANTED** *for* **every City** *and* **County** *in the* **U. S.** *and* **Canada. A large discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* *ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.*
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway and 48 Mercer St., New York.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
Cord and kindling wood; oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch, free of charge.
WM. L. WILLIAMS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circulars.

THE COURT-HOUSE FRAUDS.

THE CONFESSION OF MICHAEL NORTON.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK CLAIM—FACTS ABOUT TWEED, WATSON, INGERSOLL, AND CONNOLLY—THE WHEREABOUTS OF NORTON.

Every day brings forth new disclosures in connection with the Ring frauds. Yesterday counsel on behalf of the Tenth National Bank made application before Justice Donohue for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Controller to pay the sum of $256,000, on account of moneys which the bank claims to have advanced to the Court-house Commissioners in 1871. On behalf of the Controller Mr. Strahan presented two affidavits by the Controller and Deputy Controller, introducing Mr. Taintor's affidavit. Mr. Taintor was employed by Mr. Green to examine into the City frauds, and his examination showed that these frauds amounted to $23,000,000. Of this sum upward of $4,000,000 was chargeable to the County Court-house. He also states that Tweed, Connolly, and Ingersoll were Directors of the Tenth National Bank. In 1870 an appropriation of $600,000 was made to complete the County Court-house, of which sum $598,000 was drawn, and upward of $420,000 traced to Ingersoll's account in the Bowery Bank. He further states that the total amount represented to have been expended during 1870 and 1871 was $800,000, of which one-half was drawn upon fraudulent bills. The affidavit of Michael Norton, one of the Commissioners of the new Court-house, sworn to in this City on the 4th inst., states that the first time he heard of the existence of a claim on the part of the Tenth National Bank for advances to the Court-house Commissioners was in September, 1871. He is certain it was after the 15th of the month. He refused to sign acknowledgments presented by Palmer, alleging that the advances to Ingersoll had been made to the Commissioners because he believed Ingersoll was never authorized to borrow any money from the bank in the name of the Commissioners. Subsequently, when he became a candidate for the Senate, owing to the pressure brought to bear on him by Tweed, Connolly, and Ingersoll, he signed the acknowledgments. This was about the middle of October, but the acknowledgment was not voluntarily executed, nor was it signed by the Commissioners. The statements contained in Palmer's affidavit in reference to this document, he says, are not correct. It is not true, as sworn by Palmer, that the bank paid $242,579 above the amount deposited to the credit of the Commissioners. After the reading of the affidavits Ex-Judges Edmonds and Davies, representing the Tenth National Bank, asked for time to examine these affidavits, and it was arranged that the case should be proceeded with next Saturday.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

The application of the Tenth National Bank for a peremptory mandamus directing Controller Green to pay it $256,000, moneys which the bank claims to have advanced to the Court-house Commission in 1871, came up, after many adjournments, yesterday, before Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Court. Mr. Strahan, on behalf of the Controller, presented two affidavits by the Controller and Deputy Controller, introducing Mr. Taintor's affidavit. Mr. Taintor says that he was employed by Controller Green to examine into the City frauds; that his examination showed that these frauds amounted to some $23,000,000, of which over $4,000,000 was chargeable to the County Court-house; that Tweed, Connolly, Ingersoll, and others prominent in the City frauds were directors in the Tenth National Bank; that in 1870 an appropriation of $600,000 was made to complete the County Court-house; that of this amount $598,000 was drawn and over $420,000 traced, directly or indirectly, to Ingersoll's account in the Bowery Bank and thence to the pockets of the sharers in the spoils; that the next year a large amount was appropriated to again complete the Court-house, but not drawn; that the total amount pretended to have been expended in those two years was over $800,000, of which more than half was plunder by fraudulent bills and forged indorsements.

The Commissioners appointed in 1870 were Messrs. Coman, Norton, Ingersoll, and Welsh.

Michael Norton makes the following affidavit:

NORTON'S AFFIDAVIT.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: Michael Norton, being duly sworn, deposes and says: In the month of December, 1870, I was appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York, acting pursuant to the provisions of section 11, chapter 382, of the laws of 1870, one of the Commissioners for the completion of the new County Court-house of the City of New-York.

Almost immediately after my appointment as such Commissioner I was urged by Ingersoll, another Commissioner, by Mr. Connolly, the Controller, by Mr. Watson, the County Auditor, and by Mr. Tweed, the Commissioner of Public Works, to approve of various vouchers, purporting to be bills for expenditures in relation to said Court-house, incurred prior to the date of the appointment of the Commissioners.

I met the Controller on several occasions in reference to this matter. Ingersoll was always present. My impression on reading the statute authorizing the appointment of Commissioners was that the Commissioners had nothing to do with the claims incurred against the Court-house prior to this appointment, and acting on this impression I at first refused to have anything to do with those particular bills. Mr. Connolly assured me that I was mistaken, that he had been so advised, and he pressed me to certify the bills or approve of the vouchers, as he was anxious, he said, to have the parties paid; that they had been waiting a long time to get their payment, for he had put them off until the Commissioners were appointed, but that longer delay could not well be asked, or, if asked, would not be allowed. Connolly, Ingersoll, Watson, and Tweed were very anxious to have these bills paid. There appeared to be a perfect understanding between them in the matter. By each of them I was led to believe, and certainly acted on that conviction, that all the bills had been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors, and that what the Commissioners were required to do was to approve of the vouchers which had already been passed upon by the Supervisors. Believing the facts to be so, I signed certain certificates presented to me by the Comptroller, Watson, and Ingersoll, to each of which a bill was attached. The bills so attached have been in several instances removed since I signed them, and other and different bills substituted increasing the amounts which I have since ascertained were paid by the Controller. The first time I ever heard of the existence of a claim on the part of the Tenth National Bank for alleged advances to the Court-house Commissioners, was about the middle of September, 1871. The information was first communicated to me by Ingersoll, and a day or two afterward by Mr. Walter B. Palmer, the present President of the bank, who came to me about the date stated. I am certain it was subsequent to the 15th day of September, 1871. Palmer informed me that the bank had made various advances to Ingersoll, which Ingersoll represented he received for the Commissioners, and that the bank and Ingersoll were arranging with members of the Board of Apportionment to have an appropriation made and the necessary authority given to the Controller to issue stock and apply the proceeds in payment of these advances. Palmer wished me to sign an acknowledgment which he had drawn up, and which he had with him, acknowledging that the advances to Ingersoll had been made to the Commissioners. I refused, for the Commissioners never received or borrowed from the Tenth National Bank a single cent. Ingersoll never was authorized by the Commissioners to borrow from the bank any sum whatever for them, and the bank never was authorized by the Commissioners to advance to Ingersoll for them any sum whatever. At no meeting of the Commissioners was the proposition ever made, considered, voted on or agreed to that the bank should make advances to the Commissioners by way of loan or overdrafts or otherwise, and if any advances were made by the bank to Ingersoll, it was without the knowledge, consent, approval, or authority of any of the Commissioners but himself; I so informed Palmer when he applied to me to sign the certificate. Palmer did not, for he could not dispute what I stated, and the only thing he had to urge in the reply was that he had the assurance of Connolly, Tweed, and the other officials, that the Board of Apportionment would provide for the sums advanced to Ingersoll, and that the acknowledgment was a matter of form merely to enable the Board of Apportionment to take the necessary action for this purpose. Palmer subsequently called upon me on several occasions as to this matter. Tweed also sent for me, and I had several interviews with him on the subject. Tweed was very pressing that I should sign; so was Ingersoll, Connolly, and other Directors of the bank. The pressure was very strong, but I refused until about the time I became a candidate for the Senate. This would be some time in the month of October, or toward the middle. I cannot state the precise reason which induced me to sign; political considerations had something to do with the matter, for I did not wish to make so many of the parties at that time in power, my opponents, when I was entering upon a political contest, and this I would have done had I refused to sign, for they were almost all Directors of the bank.

From no person at no time did I receive any pecuniary or other consideration to sign this acknowledgment, and at no time and in no form did I receive from Ingersoll, or any other person, any of the moneys advanced by the bank to Ingersoll. If the advances were made by the bank, as stated by Palmer in his affidavit, verified 16th December, 1872, they were made to and retained by Ingersoll. I have read the acknowledgment signed by me and the other Commissioners, as set forth in said Palmer's affidavit. This acknowledgment or certificate was not voluntarily executed and delivered by the Commissioners to the board, as alleged by Palmer. There was no meeting of the Commissioners ever held to consider this subject. The acknowledgment was not agreed to or authorized at any meeting of the Commissioners. It was not signed by the Commissioners at any meeting, but by each Commissioner separately, after earnest entreaty on the part of Palmer and various Directors of the bank.

This acknowledgment or certificate contains many statements which are not correct in point of fact, particularly the statement that the Commissioners from time to time drew their checks upon the bank for money necessarily used by them in and about the work of said Commissioners, and that the bank honored said checks and paid the same to the amount of $242,579 94 over and above the amount deposited in the bank to the credit of the Commissioners, and the further statement that the Commissioners were indebted to the bank for the moneys so advanced on said checks to the amount of $242,579 94. Each of the said statements is untrue. No requisition was made by the Commissioners upon the Controller for any portion of the moneys authorized to be raised for the completion of the Court-house by section 7 of chapter 583 of the laws of 1871, prior to the date upon which I signed the said acknowledgment or certificate for the moneys authorized by section 11 of chapter 382 of the laws of 1870, had not been expended by the Commissioners. If any requisitions were made by Ingersoll pursuant to chapter 583, laws of 1871, they were unauthorized by the Commissioners. The first requisition made by the Commissioners under chapter 583, laws of 1871, was in November, 1871, and was a requisition on the Board of Apportionment to authorize the issue of $500,000 of county stock for the completion of the Court-house. The Board of apportionment refused to comply with this requisition until certain information was furnished by the Commissioners in reference to the Court-house, and the expenditures connected therewith. Ingersoll prepared a report of expenditures, which was forwarded to him by the Board of Apportionment, and a copy of which I now see annexed to Mr. Palmer's affidavit, verified Dec. 16, 1872. This report was entirely the act of Ingersoll, and is false and fraudulent.

Ingersoll informed me after this report was made that he was personally liable to the bank for the advances, and if the bank failed to get the money out of the Controller, he, Ingersoll, would have to pay the amount himself.

MICHAEL NORTON.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of February, 1874.
WM. HEILEY, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

After the reading of these affidavits, counsel, representing the Tenth National Bank, asked an opportunity to examine and answer these affidavits; and it was arranged that copies of them should be served, and the argument proceed next Saturday.

NORTON'S WHEREABOUTS.

The majority of the friends of Norton were as much surprised as the general public when they heard that he had made the affidavit printed above. No one could be found to say that he had been seen in the City, although the fact of the affidavit being taken on the 4th of February, 1874, by William Haley, Notary Public of the City and County of New-York, seemed to be evidence that he must have been here. It was regarded by everybody as a very mysterious affair, and people naturally wondered that he had not been arrested when in town. It was thought by many that he was about to turn State's evidence, and that the furnishing of the affidavit was the first step in that direction. Those who are in the confidence of the fugitive, however, stoutly deny that he has any such intention. Mr. John H. Strahan, the counsel who presented the affidavit in court, disclaims any further knowledge of the matter than was embraced in the paper, of the contents of which he had had no conception until the document came into his hands. He would not explain through what channel the instrument was received by him, and positively stated that he was unaware of Norton's present hiding-place. District Attorney Phelps said that until that moment he had been unaware that Norton had made an affidavit. He also stated that every person in his office was entirely ignorant of the whereabouts of Norton, for had they but an inkling where to look for him measures would immediately be taken for his arrest. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, who, it was reasonably presumed, would be especially interested in the affidavit, and consequently likely to be somewhat posted as to particulars, was also interrogated, but could afford no information. Inquiries were made in other directions, and those of Norton's friends who are likely to know more about the matter than anybody else state that he is not now in the City, but is probably in Canada, as he was there a short time ago. These friends of the fugitive were very reticent when questioned concerning the manner in which the affidavit had been obtained, or the place where it had been taken. While not denying that Norton might have visited New-York to make his sworn statement, it seemed, from the hints dropped, more certain that the fugitive had been communicated with in his hiding-place, and had consented, after taking the advice of those most interested in him, to make the affidavit at a place outside of the City, believed to be near the Canada line in this State. The notary public who took the affidavit could not be found last evening. There can be no doubt, however, that Norton is not now in the City, and that no arrangements have been made by the friends under whose advice he is acting to bring him back.

It was also asserted last night that Norton was in the City for a short time about a fortnight ago and visited his family. It was also averred that he was in town on Wednesday last, and made the affidavit read in court yesterday before the Notary Public. It was stated further that he now holds himself in readiness near by to appear here in court as a witness, if he can be assured of immunity from arrest in the indictment found against him for conspiracy to defraud the City.

The subject was a matter of interesting gossip in the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards, where Norton was for so long a leading politician, and many of his friends in that quarter were of the opinion that the confession he has made will help his case. They stated that he had not, like others connected with the Ring, made a large fortune by that connection, and that he had been threatened, cajoled, and persuaded into doing many wrong things, without being benefited thereby. It was said of him that he was a man easily led by shrewder politicians, and that he was in the habit of saying lately that "his crime was that of having been in bad company."

NEW-ENGLAND RECEPTION.

The final meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the New-England Society Reception will be held at Delmonico's on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, when the question will come up as to whether fifty more tickets shall be issued over the five hundred agreed upon. It is thought that this reception will eclipse anything of the kind ever given.

THE GAS COMMISSION.

A special meeting of the Gas Commission was held yesterday in the Department of Public Works for the purpose of opening bids for lighting, extinguishing, and cleaning, &c., the lamps in the Harlem District, and also that portion of the Metropolitan District not embraced in the contract of the New-York Mutual Gas Company. The Metropolitan District extends from Thirty-fourth to Seventy-ninth street, and the Harlem District embraces all that section of the city above it. Mayor Havemeyer presided. The Harlem Company presented the following bids:

For gas for each lamp (including lighting and extinguishing)	$39 00
For each lamp-post straightened	3 00
For each column releaded	3 00
For each stand-pipe refitted	4 00
For each lamp-post removed	4 00
For each lamp-post reset	10 00

The following is the proposal of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company:

For gas for each lamp	$33 00
For each lamp-post straightened	3 50
For each column releaded	5 00
For each stand-pipe refitted	4 00
For each lamp-post removed	5 00
For each lamp-post reset	12 00
For each new lamp fitted up	12 00

No action was taken on the proposals. The Controller called attention to the fact that he had received three papers from the Department of Public Works—the papers being the contracts awarded at the previous meeting. They were indorsed, "Approved." He desired to know if there was any authority for such action. Commissioner Van Nort replied that he had acted in accordance with the requirements of the charter and the ordinances. The board then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

THE BAZAAR OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Yesterday was the sixth and last day of the bazaar and miscellaneous entertainment held at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Thirty-fifth street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, in aid of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-second street and Madison avenue, of which Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., is pastor. The "fair," as it is called, has been a marked success, and its promoters anticipate a profit of $10,000 after paying all expenses. It has been attended by at least 1,000 people daily. The "Punch and Judy" exhibition alone has brought in a return of $100 a day, and about half that sum daily has been realized by the concert and magic lantern entertainment. The "country store" was a special feature of the fair. Every imaginable article of household consumption was to be had there, and in these times of enforced economy it was no small boon to find an opportunity like that afforded by the fair, where a small amount of ready money commanded cheapness in price and excellence in quality. The flower stand, which was a very attractive feature of the fair, mainly owed its success to Mr. Walter Reid, of Thirty-fourth street, who furnished flowers free of charge and exhibited a warm interest in the success of the undertaking. To-morrow a sale of those of the fancy articles of the fair which remain will take place. It will be conducted by amateur auctioneers and a great deal of amusement may be expected by those who wish to make purchases. At the special request of Rev. Dr. Tyng, raffling was prohibited during the holding of the fair.

THE BALL SEASON.

THE COMING ENTERTAINMENTS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL—THE GREAT BALL OF THE SEASON IN BROOKLYN.

The great event of the coming week among ball-goers will be the twenty-eighth grand fancy ball and carnival of the German Liederkranz Society at the Academy of Music, on Thursday night. This is unquestionably the great night of the year among our German fellow-citizens, who make elaborate preparations for the event, and enter into the spirit of the occasion with the utmost good will. The Liederkranz ball justly takes precedence as the great masquerade ball of the season, and from the agreeable nature of the entertainment provided, the variety and beauty of the costumes displayed, and the the social standing of the participants, it is not too much to say that in no other can more real enjoyment be experienced. The arrangements for this year's ball have nearly all been completed, and from present indications the affair promises to be even more interesting than any of its predecessors. The different committees have been working hard for several weeks past, and have reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their labors. The usual carnival processions of former seasons having been found to be impracticable, owing to the immense throng of guests and spectators who filled the Academy, the society has decided on presenting a series of magnificent and novel tableaus, which will be exhibited before the ball is opened by King Carnival. The members of the society, who include many well-known artists, have taxed their ingenuity to the utmost to produce an entertainment worthy of the occasion, and although the strictest secrecy has been observed in relation to the nature of the programme, enough has been gleaned to satisfy even the most fastidious that the result will be entirely successful. The tableaus, which are admirably devised and grotesquely executed, will be presented with splendid transformation scenery, and appropriate effects. One of the features of the entertainment will be an easily-recognized representation of all the remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries during each week of the past year. The performance will also contain many other novelties, which the managers do not wish for the present to disclose. The character of the entertainment, as might be expected, requires much previous study and attention to insure success; but the different characters have been admirably filled, and the result cannot fail to afford thorough enjoyment to the spectators. The ball ticket is in itself a novelty. On one side is presented a collection of the notable personages in Europe in all kinds of grotesque situations. In the foreground Prince Bismarck, with his three hairs comprising his head-covering standing on end, grinds an organ, on which is perched, monkey-fashion, Victor Emmanuel. Close by the Pope totters along, leaning on the arm of France, while Spain, represented by anything but an imposing-looking figure, tries to assume a prominent position. The Shah of Persia is easily recognizable in the foreground, as is Mrs. Britannia, guarded by a very small lion, and bearing on her skirts one of the trophies of the Ashantee war. A group of royal personages form the background, and the vacant throne of Napoleon III., with the different candidates ready to fill it, occupies a prominent position. On the other side of the ticket the remarkable events of the past year in this country are grotesquely presented. The Modoc war, the panic with the bursting up of the various financial concerns attendant thereon, the Transatlantic balloon, the inflation of currency, with Uncle Sam looking on while the American eagle screams and King Carnival rejoices form the principal features of the picture. The sale of tickets has been very large, and the management are confident that the attendance this year will be the largest on record. The committees have been well chosen, and the preparations made by them for the comfort and enjoyment of the guests are admirable.

The principal decorations, as a matter of course, will be lavished on the stage, but the other portions of the building have not been forgotten. The floral decorations by the Haft Bros. will be choice and elegant. Pedestals, bearing vases of natural flowers, will be placed along the staircases and lobbies and through the hall. At the entrances to the ball-room arbors of trailing plants will be erected, with large vases of flowers forming a base. On the stage, also, vases containing rare flowers will be placed, and the committee-room will be adorned with floral emblems. Two bands have been engaged for the occasion, one of which will supply the dance music and the other the promenade.

The sale of boxes has been very brisk, and only a few now remain unsold. The prices realized range from $20 to $150, for which latter sum the proscenium boxes were quickly disposed of; but it is stated that a considerable advance on that figure has since been offered for the possession of some of the favorite positions. The following are the names of those who had purchased boxes up to yesterday afternoon:

Proscenium Boxes—Mr. Wm. Steinway, Mr. Pomroy, Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. De Rivas, Mr. C. G. Gunther, Mr. Philip Bessinger, Dr. Kingsland, Mr. C. Delmonico, Mr. Jerome B. Fellows, Mr. Hammacher, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wenman.

Front Boxes—Mr. Moller, Mr. Aufmordt, Mr. Krakowitzer, Mr. Cobanks, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Theall, Mr. Naylor Mr. Emil Sauer, Miss Valentine, Mr. Schramm, Mr. Lavenburg, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Kitchen, Mr. Schalk, Judge Donohue, Mr. Schuster, Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown, Mr. King, Mr. Schwarzwälder, Mr. Kurtz, Judge Koch, Col. E. L. Gaul, Mr. Arnoux, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Falconer, Mr. Dickel, Mr. Walter, Mr. George Steck, Mr. Stuyvesant, Mr. Chas. Schedler, Mr. Adam Weber, Mr. F. Krutina, Mr. J. F. Frey, Mr. Wm. Kullruff, Mr. Stettheimer, Mr. Geo. Wembach, Mr. L. A. Grass, Mr. L. Gerner, Baron Von Breuning, Baron Von Schlözer, Gen. Max Weber.

Second and Third Rows—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Derry, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Kahn, Mr. Rohlmann, Mr. Wintter, Mr. Bruner, Mr. Mohr, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Speyer, Mr. Arrowsmith, Mr. Barry, Mr. Mosenthal, Mr. Schipper, Mr. Charles Schedler, Mr. Nathusius, Mr. F. Rasmus, Mr. A. Wiehl, Mr. A. De Faure, Mr. Chestermann, Mr. I. Windmuller, Mr. Albert Weber, Mr. C. Schipper, Mr. L. Cardova, Mr. L. W. Rice, Mr. Stern, Mr. A. Kuhn, Mr. Noerdlinger, Mr. Bradford, Gen. Schölkoff, Mr. J. Wise, Mr. Rodmann, Mr. De Brussieres, Mr. White, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Watson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Henry Maurer, Mr. Phillipson, Mr. May.

The following are the names of the gentlemen forming the different committees:

President—William Steinway.
Secretary—Adolph Goepel.
Treasurer—Emil Unger.
Mask and Decoration Committee—C. Wilatus, J. A. Kapp, Fr. Koehm, and G. A. Binkert.
Door Committee—F. L. Hünninghaus, C. E. Wendt, and ten assistants.
Printing and Press Committee—L. Geilfuss and E. H. Neymann.
Music Committee—George Nembach and A. Paur.
Refreshment Committee—E. Unger and L. Kämmerer.
Floor Committee—G. Breitwieser and C. H. Kurtz, assisted by eighteen other members.
Lobby Committee—M. J. Eller, G. F. Poggenburg, and four assistants.
Ticket Committee—H. Mosenthal and L. A. Grass.
Reception Committee—Wm. Steinway, Th. E. Heidenfeld, F. M. Baumgarten, and L. Kämmerer.

The Floor, Door, and Lobby Committees will be attired in handsome fancy costumes, the dress of each committee differing from that of the others.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the rules and regulations which every purchaser of a ticket is required to observe:

Positively no admittance to the building after 1 o'clock A. M.; no return checks will be given.
Entrance on Irving place for every purchaser of a ticket of admission.
Entrance for members on Fourteenth street.
Tickets must be shown to any member of the committee on demand.
Only persons in mask will be admitted to the floor before 12 o'clock.
Masks and fancy dresses can be obtained in the building.
All masks must positively be removed by 1 o'clock.
All articles found must be handed to a member of the committee without delay.
No charge in ladies' dressing-room.
Charge at gentlemen's hat-room, fifty cents.
Restaurant à la carte in Nilsson Hall, (entrance to the left of the stage,) open all night.
Wine and lunch room in front basement, bar-room up stairs.
No smoking allowed in the lobbies.

THE BROOKLYN CHARITY BALL.

The arrangements for the Charity Ball to be held at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next are nearly completed. In Brooklyn it is looked forward to with the greatest interest. The hospital for whose benefit this ball is given is located in Cumberland street, north of Myrtle avenue, and is doing good service among the poor of the City of Churches. Without public display or personal importunity, benevolent citizens have built up a fund, erected a dispensary, and successfully treated during the last twenty-two years nearly 60,000 patients. The organization was founded in 1852, when E. W. Dunham, Esq., was elected President. In 1870 the Trustees of the Dispensary were empowered to purchase a site for a hospital, and the Orphan Asylum building was selected. A large sum of money was expended in adapting the building to the uses of a hospital; and, as it stands to-day, it is complete in every respect. The institution was formally opened Feb. 6, 1873, by the Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, and the wards are now well filled with patients. The boxes have been sold for $200 apiece, and reserved seats at $13 apiece. The supper will be served by Delmonico. Bernstein and Conterno will furnish the music. Armstrong and Blacklin will furnish the bouquets, and the American Exotic and Botanic Company will supply the flowers. If the weather render it possible to move choice plants without danger, the floral display will remind us of Mr. Degraw's horticultural exhibition. The last committee meeting before the ball will be held on Monday evening in the Directors' rooms of the Academy at 8 o'clock, when the final touches will be added.

RAID ON A DEN OF THIEVES.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY THE POLICE.—MR. THURLOW WEED'S WATCH RETURNED.

On Tuesday evening last, Capt. James Irving, with a number of detectives, made a raid upon the drinking place in the basement of No. 2 Clinton place, of which Fred. Carson, alias "Georgy the Kid," is the reputed proprietor, and which is said by the Police to be a resort for noted pickpockets and thieves. The raid was made for the purpose of discovering the thief who, on Monday afternoon last, stole Thurlow Weed's watch while he was riding on the rear platform of a Broadway car. Nine persons, most of whom were pickpockets, were arrested and locked up at Police Head-quarters, but were discharged the next day for want of evidence to criminate any of them. Since that time the watch stolen from Mr. Weed has been returned to him, having been placed in his hands by a stranger who called at his residence with the time-piece, and who refused to receive any reward for its return.

The saloon at No. 2 Clinton place was placed under surveillance by Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and at about 9:30 o'clock last night the Captain, accompanied by Sergts. Murray and Young and a posse of Police, made a descent on the establishment. Fifteen persons were found in the place at the time, most of whom were engaged in an interesting game of "draw poker." They were all arrested, and, guarded by the Police, were marched off to the Mercer Street Police Station. In arraigning them for examination, Capt. Byrnes found that he had captured as notorious a party of thieves as could be found together under any circumstances. From the Police blotter the following description of the persons captured is taken:

John Leary, alias "Red" Leary, a notorious thief, a "pal" of "Dutch Heinrichs." This man served five years' imprisonment in France for picking pockets at the Paris Exposition of 1867. His picture is in the Rogue's Gallery.

Barney Aaron, a noted pickpocket and prize-fighter.

Jacob Redwell, a general thief.

Thomas Lane, alias "Red Tim," a noted pickpocket.

Wm. Thompson, alias Temple, alias Hall, a general thief, whose picture is in the Rogue's Gallery.

James Casey, a pickpocket, who served two terms in State Prison.

Wm. Donnelly, alias "Doc," a notorious general thief.

Henry Edwards, alias "the Captain," employed as bartender in the place.

James Watson, a well-known pickpocket.

Wm. Brunnel, alias Amos Stone, general thief.

James Hogan, a pickpocket and confidence man.

James Kelly and James Riley, general thieves.

Geo. Johnson, about whom the Police know nothing at present.

Fred. Carson, alias "Georgy the Kid," the proprietor of the den, who has served two years and a half in State Prison and has a notorious record as a pickpocket and general thief.

The prisoners were all locked up at the Police station, and will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day. The Police also seized several packs of cards and a large number of gambling checks, &c. Among the articles found in the place is a gold watch, which is supposed to have been stolen, and for which an owner is wanted.

THE SUPERVISORS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Supervisor Birney, of Mamaroneck, presented to the board, yesterday, the following communication from Mr. H. B. Snebley, in regard to the importance of securing rapid transit between New-York City Hall and Harlem River, and the best means of accomplishing that object:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1874.

To the Supervisors of Westchester County:

GENTLEMEN—The subject of rapid transit, which is now being discussed, is a matter of vital importance to the future growth and prosperity of our country. I therefore think it would be advisable for you, as the representatives of the county, to take such action as you may deem most advantageous to her interest.

We all agree that rapid transit from the City Hall to the Harlem River is the only thing that can locate capital and population in our county.

The next question is, what should the county do to accomplish the desired object? The county should either own or construct the road. It is important that the fare, time of running the trains, and general management of the road should be such as to induce persons to locate in the county. The county should get the franchise to build the road in the name of the present members of the Board of Supervisors; and have the bonds of the county, payable in ten, fifteen or twenty years, issued in payment of the same, or if it should be thought more advisable, let an act be passed authorizing the county to issue bonds to the amount of —— dollars, and let the county loan that sum to the company obtaining the franchise, and have the same secured by bond and and first mortgage, or any other way that may be deemed most advisable.

Unless the Supervisors look after the interest of the county, no one else certainly will, and something will most assuredly be done this Winter.

The Third avenue bill is objectionable on account of the high rate of fare authorized by it. The Third avenue route is the shortest and most direct one between Harlem and City Hall, and a railroad upon that line can be constructed for less money, and in a shorter time than other plan or route yet proposed.

By examining the taxable property in Westchester County, say in the year 1860, and comparing it with that of Hudson County, N. J., at that time, you will find that the taxable property of our county has increased only a few millions, not exceeding five or six millions, while that of Hudson County, N. J., has increased from $15,000,000 in 1860 to $86,000,000 at the present time, and land that was worth $50 per acre in 1860 is now worth $2,000 to $2,500 per acre in Hudson County, N. J., while our lands have increased only a trifle over what they were worth in 1860.

Most of the capital gone to New-Jersey could have been secured for investment in Westchester County had the people here the same facilities of rapid transit that are enjoyed by the residents of Hudson County, N. J. Nearly every dollar of increased capital would have been diverted to this county, and thereby enriched the State to a corresponding extent. H. B. SNEBLEY.

The reading of the communication created quite a lively interest on the question of rapid transit in the Board of Supervisors, and the matter was referred to a committee, who will present their report on the subject at the next meeting of the board.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform met last night at Oriental Hall, No. 200 East Eighteenth street, Elial F. Hall presiding. Resolutions were adopted opposing the building of the new City Prison. It was also resolved that a standing committee should be appointed to inquire into the official acts of public officers in the City, and when evidence can be obtained that funds are used unlawfully by them, that the committee be empowered to prosecute all such offenders to the extreme penalty of the law. The following were appointed as such committee: Joseph Haight, Jr., Peter Lostivan, Elial F. Hall, and Henry N. Beers. Mr. Haight submitted a communication sent by H. J. Eastman, member of Assembly, containing a bill providing for the accomplishment of rapid transit in this City, and asking for a reply. The matter was referred to a special committee.

BENONI HOWARD SENTENCED.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Benedict signified his intention of denying the motion for a new trial made in the case of Benoni Howard. The Judge stated that he gave the case careful consideration, and he was satisfied that no error had been made in admitting the evidence respecting the Ives matches, which was the only matter brought forward by the prisoner's counsel. He therefore denied the motion. Mr. Huntingdon, on the part of the prisoner, made application for a suspension of sentence until the case was brought before a full Bench, consisting of Judges Blatchford, Woodruff, and Benedict. The application was denied, as was also a motion in arrest of judgment. Assistant District Attorney Purdy moved for sentence of the prisoner on the fourth count of the indictment. Mr. Huntingdon, in pleading for a mitigation of punishment, drew the attention of the court to the recommendation for mercy made by the jury, and stated the action taken by Howard in the interest of the North during the civil war. Judge Benedict observed that he could not see upon what the jury based the recommendation for mercy. The evidence clearly proved that the prisoner was engaged in a deliberate attempt to defraud the Government, and while he could not ignore the recommendation to mercy, he could not do otherwise than sentence him to imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary for a period of five years.

THE WORKING MEN'S POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

A meeting of the Working Men's Political Organization was held last evening at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street, William Ford in the chair. John F. Tully was appointed permanent Secretary to the organization. The following were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Committee on Organization of the State Trades Assembly at Albany, and also to organize the various districts throughout the City: Messrs. Ennis, Mitchell, Williams, Robb, Tully, and Cavanagh. Resolutions were adopted recommending the abolishment of the offices of Commissioners of Police, Fire, Parks, and Docks, and vesting the power in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council. Theodore E. Tomlinson offered a series of resolutions setting forth that it was the duty of the Legislature to enact laws enabling the citizens of New-York to supply themselves with light and rapid transit through their public servants, and recommending that all public debts should be distributed in denomination of $20, so that it might be diminished either in premium paid or reduction of interest. These resolutions were also adopted. After appointing a committee on by-laws, the meeting adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The exports of gold from this port, during the past week, amounted to $847,616 82.

Ex-Sheriff Brennan and Ex-Deputy Shields were released from prison yesterday.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were $7,929,642.

Superintendent Matsell was closeted for one hour with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

The Rhenish Saengerbund gave its annual masquerade at the Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street, last night.

The Landwehr Verein, a German military organization, gave its fourth annual ball at the Turn Hall last night.

It is stated that Mr. Taintor, the expert, is examining the accounts of the old Fire Commissioners.

The thirteenth reception of the New-York Masquerade Club will be held at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening. Guests must appear in fancy dress or domino.

Frank Richmond, who said he was a ship-master, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for forging a check for $580 on B. T. Martin, of No. 5 Broad street.

The Executive Committee of the cap-makers held its usual meeting in Orchard street yesterday, but the strike, in which these men are now engaged, presented no new aspect.

The ninth lecture of the Mercantile Library Course will be delivered to-morrow evening, in Association Hall, by Wendell Phillips. Subject—"Street Life in Europe."

It is said that the claim of the Tammany Society, amounting to $21,618 90, for rent of their building, which was leased to the City for an armory for the Sixth Regiment, was paid yesterday.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the varnish factory of Mart & Rewalle, No. 533 West Fifty-ninth street, causing $1,000 damage. No insurance.

The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company obtained from the Permit Bureau, yesterday, seventy-three licenses to run their cars, the amount paid for each being $50.

A lecture was delivered last night in the large hall of the Cooper Institute by Richard Proctor, the distinguished English lecturer and astronomer, on the subject: "The Stars."

A lecture will be delivered at Association Hall on Friday evening next by Henry A. Mott, Jr., E. M. Ph. B., on "Light and Color," illustrated by a number of experiments.

The Pacific Mail steamers for San Francisco intend in future to call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on the outward and homeward voyages. The Directors have given directions to Mr. Rufus Hatch to insure all the iron vessels.

A meeting of members of Company D, of the Eleventh Regiment, was held at No. 78 Orchard street last night, when action was taken to organize a dramatic club for the purpose of giving dramatic amateur entertainments.

The Hawkins Zouave Veterans, last evening, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. Rush C. Hawkins; Vice President, Gen. Gardine; Secretary, Capt. Julius Langbein; Treasurer, Major J. B. Horner.

The first anniversary of the New-York Union Temperance Prayer-meeting will be held in the Church of the Strangers to-day at 3 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Robert Cameron, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, and others.

The New-York Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association will hold its monthly meeting to-morrow at Calvary Church, West Twenty-third street, at which Rev. Dr. Deems will deliver an address on "Benevolent Training in Giving and Laboring in Sunday-schools."

The Baltic, of the White Star Line, took out yesterday 29,717 letters and twenty-nine bags of printed matter. The Mosel took 28,538 letters and twenty-nine bags of miscellaneous matter. The Cuba had 1,276 letters and one bag of papers, and the Amerique, of the French Line, took 933 letters and three bags of newspapers.

At the Lyceum of Natural History, No. 64 Madison avenue, to-morrow evening, the following papers will be read: By Prof. Albert R. Leeds, on Alizarin; by Mr. Wm. Falk, on Adipocere; by Prof. Henry Wurtz, "On the Water Supply of the New-Jersey Towns and Sewerage Pollution;" and by Prof. Leeds, "On the Dissociation of Certain Compounds at Very Low Temperatures."

In the Nineteenth Ward the German property-owners have formed an association for mutual protection in matters of assessment. A committee, composed of Messrs. Th. F. Schmidt, Kuhl A. Klenker, and Harold, has been appointed to prepare a plan of permanent organization to be submitted at the next meeting.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are organizing to celebrate the coming anniversary of Ireland's patron saint. The dinner is to be furnished by Delmonico. The following officers were elected at the meeting of the society held Friday: President, Judge John R. Brady; Vice President, Thomas Barbour; Second Vice President, Jeremiah Devlin; Treasurer, William Whiteside, and Secretary, S. O. A. Murphy.

Rev. Dr. Porteous, Vicar of Kilmood, County Down, Ireland, and late incumbent of Bedford Episcopal Chapel, London, preaches this morning in the Church of the Redemption, Gates, near Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, and in the afternoon at Dr. Hepworth's Church, in this City. Dr. Porteous has attained a wide celebrity as a preacher and a lecturer in England and in this country. His pulpit discourses are favorably noticed by the London and Provincial press, and in his various missions he drew great numbers to his ministrations. As a lecturer he has won a name second to no public reader.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 403 arrests during the week.

The taxes collected during the week amounted to $112,976 56.

Rev. Dr. Duryea has returned from Canada, and will occupy his pulpit this morning.

Peter McEvoy, a driver on one of the Myrtle avenue and Broadway cars, died yesterday from injuries received by falling from his car the day before.

The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury brought in a large number of indictments yesterday. Among them were ten against Ex-Deputy Tax Collector Gill.

The Lager-beer Dealers' Association have resolved to hold a mass-meeting at Turner's Hall, in Williamsburg, on Feb. 13, to protest against the construction put on the Excise law by the Boards of Police and Excise.

Wm. Stetson and Frank Chase, arrested by Detectives Grant and Frost some days ago while "working" the Fulton street jewelry stores, were yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury. About $75 worth of gold studs was found in the possession of the prisoners.

A secret meeting of the Board of Audit was held yesterday, at which Mr. Seamen, the expert accountant, attended, with the books of the Tax Office he is at present examining. The strictest secrecy was imposed on the accountant and all the clerks who have access to the books.

The three men arrested some days ago in connection with the robbery of $600 worth of butter from the grocery store of A. B. Reeve, in Lafayette avenue, have been identified as the thieves who robbed the Jamaica Railroad depot about a month since of $4,000 worth of property. Their names are Varley, alias Gurley, alias Smith, alias Moore; Burley, alias Davis, and Potter, who, it is said, is an escaped convict.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The name of the Post Office hitherto known as Pines' Bridge has been changed to Croton Lake.

Mr. Chauncey Green has been appointed Postmaster for Poundridge.

It is understood that an application for a Farmers' Grange has been sent from the village of Cross River. If established, it will be the first one in Westchester County.

The Episcopal and Presbyterian churches in the village of West Chester, were entered by burglars a few nights ago and robbed of communion plate, books, &c. It is supposed that the rogues got frightened while engaged in one of the robberies, as various articles which had been collected and prepared for carrying off were left behind.

LONG ISLAND.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Queens County appointed to examine the accounts of the Ex-County Treasurer, Mr. Charles A. Roe, have employed an accomplished expert, who will commence his labors on Wednesday next. Mr. Roe's friends are confident that the investigation will result in his entire exoneration, although they are at a loss to explain why it has been so long delayed.

The case of The People against Joseph Rice, one of the Trustees of School District No. 10, of Newtown, (Woodside,) charged with receiving moneys from William Griffiths, the collector of school taxes of that district, knowing the same to have been embezzled, was called yesterday before Justice Snedeker, at Jamaica. Griffiths, held by the Justice for embezzling the money of the district, was placed on the stand as a witness, and kept there nearly all day. He gave some damaging testimony against the defendant. The examination will be resumed on Wednesday next. Griffiths, when held by the Justice, gave bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury, Rice and one Reeves becoming his sureties. His bond was declared null and void in consequence of Rice being under arrest, and it having been ascertained that Reeves swore falsely in regard to his ownership of property, both Rice and Griffiths were remanded to the custody of the officer.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Republicans of New-Brighton, assembled in regular convention last night, cordially indorsed the Independent Citizens' Reform ticket for Supervisor and other town officers to be voted for on Tuesday next, and appointed committees to promote its success at the polls.

The People's and Tax-payers' Party of the town of Middletown have made the following nominations of candidates for town offices: A. G. Methfessel for Supervisor, Mark Feeney for Town Clerk, S. B. Wood for Justice of the Peace, Jacob Van Pelt for Collector of Taxes, John Drummond and John Sierseme for Assessors. This finishes the nominations for the entire county, with the exception of the Democratic nominations for the same town. Mr. Bechtel declined to accept the nomination for Supervisor, and now Messrs. Brick, McLean, and Middleton are favorably spoken of for the place. No doubt one of these gentlemen will receive the nomination.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Franklin School District has decided to issue fifteen-year bonds to the amount of $6,000.

Henry Wells was yesterday held in $500 on a charge of having set fire to his fancy-goods store in Newark.

The curling match between the Jersey City and Paterson Clubs resulted in a victory for the former by three points, they making 168 points to Paterson's 165.

The pork-house of Mr. Archer, on Broad street, Trenton, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Thirty-seven tons of lard and thirty tons of pork were burned. The loss is about $12,000; insured for $6,500 in the Franklin, Royal, and North American.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, 880 patients were admitted to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. The floating debt at the beginning of the year was $8,750, which has been reduced during the year to $2,750, which will be liquidated by the bequest of the late Rev. Thos. Quinn, of Rahway.

Three of the prisoners convicted and sentenced during the present term of the Hudson County Court, were taken to the State Prison by Sheriff Reinhardt yesterday morning. They were Martin Larkin, sentenced to five years for burglary; David Larkin, his father, nine months for receiving stolen goods, and William Miller, one year.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association should also be delivered only to the same parties.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool—Henry C. Judd, Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Montgomerie, John Harbeck, Lieut Col. Bassel, Mrs. K. Hood, Mrs. S. E. Goodman, W. F. Cashman, Mr. Steele, E. Edwards, C. H. Brahe, W. MacKelvie, Chas. Waldack, Mrs. Waldack, J. J. Kittel, W. H. Bachelder, Mr. Phelps, D. M. Owen, A. Ogden, I. Finlay, Stephen Willcock, Robt. Muser, Mrs. L. A. Anderson, E. Edwards, Robt. Greenheld, Miss S. Garbutt, T. C. Hoge.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—Mr. Clegg, D. E. Biddulph, James Goggin, Mrs. Everton, Mrs. Hudson, Geo. H. Wakfield, Mr. E. Zacharie, Edw. M. Grant, Mr. Beveridge, H. Harbeck and wife, T. Boote and wife, Jas. Phelan, M. Gibbs, B. B. Dean, D. Stuart, B. W. Dean, H. A. B. Moen, Jos. Gaskin, James Harris, John Little, Irwin Moore, James Lord, Geo. Brook, Miss Eliza Smith.

In steamer Amerique, for Havre—Marquis and Marchioness De Noailles, Count and Countess Georges and child, two Secretaries, two men servants, two lady's maids, and one chamber-maid, Mr. Virolet, Mrs. Virolet, Miss Julia Virolet, Miss Leonia Virolet, Mr. Loutrevon, Jas. Fulton, Adolphe D. De Trobriand, Rev. P. C. A. Winter, Vicente Diaz Torre, Mr. and Mrs. Pandely, Mr. Rousseaux, Mr. and Mrs. L. Goetzman and child, maid of Mrs. Virolet, Miss Louise Paillier, Mr. and Mrs. G. Galli, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rykers, Chas. Levy, Rev. John Louth, F. Goergen, Mme. Michaud, Mlle. Marie Michaud, servant of Baron de Bussiere, Miguel Arestegui, J. Veiller, Elias Fernandez, Antonio Velazquez, Leon Weil, Arnaud Manton, Chas. Wilson, Jean Monlof, Pierre Puyensque, A. Ricatean, Mme. Marian Homan, Mr. Sigrist, Mrs. Agnes McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Lager and two children, A. Lager, A. Carrard, Alexandre Levy, Mme. N. Neil, Mr. Vigoureau, Mr. Andre, Mr. Mainort, Stefano Poggi, Mr. Albert, Mrs. Albert, Joseph Van, John Monlis, E. C. Preiss, Mr. Royeh, and Geo. Gordon.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Earl of Dunreaven and servant, Dr. Kinksley, J. C. Roche, O. Ferguson, O. P. Ricker, H. M. Fithian, A. Werner, Mrs. M. Johnson, John J. Pierrepont, Samuel Rauschert, H. W. Dane, R. W. Scott, Joseph W. Ropes, Mrs. A. S. Chubbuck and son, Capt. J. W. Downing and wife, Mrs. Wm. Knoxe, Mrs. J. M. Allis, B. F. Sawyer, Jr., Mrs. J. L. Proseus, Isaac O. Barker and servant, O. Hoyt, O. McIntosh, Henry Jerome and wife, Oliver H. Phillips, Francis Marvin, Caleb Salting, Henry Johnson, H. H. Hugh.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—C. Wilson, W. C. Vail, H. W. Young, H. Cox, John O'Donnell, Mrs. Ann O'Donnell, Mrs. Hazard, James Stewart, H. D. Sheldon and wife, H. M. Ball and son, Wm. C. Lees, Chas. Magill, Robert H. Baxter, Chas. D. Mackenzie, F. T. Gray, C. D. E. Fisher and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:02 | Sun sets.....5:26 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:04 | Gov. Island.12:53 | Hell Gate..12:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship C. F. French, (Ger.,) Knudsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Knickerbocker, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Cuba, Palmer, Havana, Cuba, F. Alexandre & Sons; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Mosel, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Rising Star, Jones, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; City of Waco, Bolger, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Wayanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Don Enrique, (Peruv.,) Mendoza, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Nymphen, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Victoria, (Norw.,) Johnson, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Premier, (Br.,) White, Glasgow, C. L. Wright & Co.; Robert Morrison, Leavey, Hamburg, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs George W. Chase, Bacon, Matanzas, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Bertha Carrington, (Br.,) Gaubert, Glasgow, G. F. Bulley; F. J. Henderson, Henderson, Malaga, J. H. Winchester; Minne Traube, Dickson, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. F. E. Hallock, Tyler, Jacksonville, &c., Warren Ray & Co.; Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Earl H. Potter, Sneerer, Matanzas, S. C. Loud & Co.; Mary E. Douglas, Sherlock, Para, B. J. Wenberg; Carrie W. Clark, Gross, Port-au-Prince, B. J. Wenberg; M. E. Higgins, Paine, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Jan. 21, via Moville 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Feb. 6, lat. 37 10, lon. 74 40, spoke schr. A. P. Emerson, from Mexico, for New-York; same date, 9 A. M., lat. 37 15, lon. 74 40, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolph, Aux Cayes Jan. 23, Jacmel 26th, Port-au-Prince 28th, Ragged Island 30th, and Fortune Island 31st, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and West India Steam-ship Co. Experienced a heavy N. E. snow-storm on the coast; Jan. 11, on the outward passage, in crossing the Gulf Stream, in a heavy sea, lost overboard smoke-stack, escape-pipe, and steam-whistles, stove in port life-boat and rail; rigged up a temporary smoke-stack, and continued the voyage.

Ship Tyburnia, (of London,) Stephens, Manila Aug. 14, with mdse. to Jno. D. Wood & Co.—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed St. Helena Dec. 22.

Bark Etta Loring (of Boston), Loring, Yokohama, Sept. 29, with tea to E. W. Corlies, vessel to Master. Three dys. out experienced a severe typhoon lasting 24 hours, wind veering round the compass with an ugly cross sea; no damage to the vessel. Passed Anjier, Nov. 6, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 15, and crossed the equator Jan. 9, in lon. 35 W. Oct. 21, in the China Sea spoke bark Conquerer (Br.,) from Amoy for New-York. The E. L. experienced heavy gales from lat. 20 to 25 N., which drove her well to the westward; has been 8 ds. from the vicinity of Hatteras, with 3 ds. of very light winds, and 5 ds. of heavy N. E. & N. N. W. gales.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Egg Harbor, to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Sophie Krantz, Dyer, Providence.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Mosel, for Bremen; Amerique, for Havre; City of Chester and Baltic, for Liverpool; Spain, for do.; C. F. Funch, for Antwerp; California, for Glasgow; Rising Star, for Aspinwall; Cuba, for Havana; City of Waco, for Galveston via Key West; Knickerbocker and Emily B. Souder, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Wyanoke and North Point, for Norfolk; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Benefactor, for Philadelphia; ship Thomas Dunham, for Glasgow; bark Edith Rose, for Zanzibar.

WIND—Sunset, light north; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—Arr. ship Glenberrie, from Liverpool; schrs. A. W. Barker, from San Domingo; Emma D. Phinney, from Savannah; Lottie Wells, from Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—Cld. bark Generoso, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; schrs. Emma Crosby, for Cardenas; steamers John S. Shrever and Martha Stevens, for Philadelphia; Falcon, for Charleston; Clark's Kong Harold, for Newry, Ireland; Hedvig, for Bremen; brig Torrent, for Havana.

Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C.; brig Starlight, from Inagua, N. P.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—Arr. schrs. D. O. Streaker, from Baltimore; H. Kelso, from Norfolk.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Ashland, for Philadelphia.

Cld. steam-ship Sea Gull, for Baltimore; Spanish brigs Clara, for Barcelona; Magaguezana, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 7.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark F. M. Hume, from Rio Platte.

Arr. bark James Muir, from Montevideo, for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 7.—Arr. schrs. Ethan Allen, from Cardenas, for Baltimore; Wm. E. Cushing, from Fernandena; A. F. Witness, from Cardenas, for New-York; K. J. Freeman, from Corpus Christi, for Philadelphia; barks Duke of Wellington, from Savannah, for Norfolk; Anna and Bertha, from Montevideo, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Jeno, from Londonderry; E. J. Snow, from Demerara; Gladiator, from New-York; Chesapeake, from Demerara, via Bermuda.

Passed out, steamers Gulf Stream, for Havana; Canadian, for Liverpool; Baltimore, for Bremen; barks Richardo, for Queenstown; Anna Oneta, for Cork; [illegible] for Rio Grande; steamer Lee, for Savannah, and schr. Nellie Bowers.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 7.—Arr. barks Robert and Alernar, (?) from Liverpool; Enigma, from Montevideo; schr. Maritie Lewis, from Boston.

Cld. bark Galveston, for Fleetwood.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—Cld. steamers New-Orleans and Mississippi, for New-York; Guillermo, for Liverpool; barks Aurora and Westfield, for Havre, and George Peabody, for Amsterdam.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer State of Minnesota, from Liverpool; ship Carl, from Bremen; bark Guinevere, from Gloucester.

Sld. steamers Hercules and Marina; ships Lovely and Rebus; bark Sirius; schr. J. S. Adams. (?)

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 7.—Sld. schr. Etta Barter, for New-York.

Arr. Yamma, from Orient, Long Island.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 7.—Arr. ships Francis Hilyard, from Antwerp, and ordered to Galveston; Abby Ryerson, from Antwerp, and ordered to New-Orleans; barks Geo. B. Doane, from Liverpool, and ordered to Rouen; Havre, ordered to New-Orleans; schrs. Lizzie Heyer, from New-York, and Burgess, from a Southern port, at Tybee for a harbor.

Cld. bark Eliza Oulton, for Malmo.

Sld. steam-ships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York; C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; Saragossa, for Baltimore; Electra, for New-York; barks La Plata and John Campbell, for Charleston; Augusta, for Liverpool; L. Routh, for New-York; brigs P. Howland, for New Haven; Abbey Ellen, for Port-au-Prince; schrs. H. H. Baker, for Havana; Jesse and Elizabeth, for Camden; ships Antelope and Mogul, for Liverpool.

Arr. schrs. A. H. Edwards, from Baltimore; Sarah Woods, from Philadelphia.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Arr., this morning, steam-ship City of Mexico, from New-York.

MARINE DISASTER.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 7.—Brig Mary Rice, before reported here, has arr. here leaking badly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Thomas Dunham, for Glasgow, before reported aground on the south side of Governor's Island, came off last night at high water, after discharging a portion of her cargo. She now lies off the Battery, reloading from a lighter.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Sld. for the United States: Riverside, John Parker, Caravan, Crescent City, Western Empire, Emma, Onkel, Dr. Strousberg, Peter Maxwell, Shannon, Diamont, Buona Famiglia, and Francesco Danavaro.

Arr. out from the United States on the 7th inst.: Frigate Bird, Belle Justine, Saga, Khedive, and Java.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 7.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York Jan. 28 and the Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Moore, from New-York Jan. 27, both for Liverpool, arr. here this morning, the former at 3 o'clock.

ANTWERP.—Arr. Feb. 6 steam-ship Steinmann, (Belg.,) Lechere, New-York.

Feb. 7.—The steamship Nederland has arrived here from Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME ST.,

have removed the MANUFACTURING branch of their business to their NEW FACTORY,

BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.,

the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country, their DOWN-TOWN warerooms remaining as before at

5th Av. and 14th St.

With largely increased facilities to insure thoroughness and promptness, and with a determination to maintain the reputation of their productions as

THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY,

They invite a continuation of the public favor which has given them a constantly increasing business during their seventeen years' occupancy of the old Broome street establishment.

Connected with their works they have a thoroughly organized

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,

under the personal care of a member of the firm.

NOTICE.

☞ In order to preserve our identity with the old locality, and the reputation there made, we shall continue to sign as at foot, that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company, trading in carriages, under a name very similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

SPRING FABRICS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Have now open and are constantly receiving additions to their stock of

SPRING

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,

PERCALES,

DRESS AND SHIRTING CAMBRICS

&c., &c.

A LARGE LOT OF

INDIA SHAWLS

From $125 Upward,

GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.

Broadway, Corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg,

NO. 690 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

are now ready with their novelties in

Men's Furnishing Goods,

For the Early Spring Trade.

VALENTINES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

A. J. FISHER,

No. 98 Nassau st.

FINEST STOCK

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT on sale AT ABOUT HALF the usual price.

Ladies making selections can have them directed and mailed from our counter.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.